The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

How Another Extrality "Test" Case Was Settled!

The Northern Political Situation and the Soviet Russians

A G.$2,500 Vote Against the Red Cross Report

Essential Aspects of Extrality Abolition

By Liu Lu-yin

Attitude of the Five Powers at the London Conference

By C. T. Liang

World Politics and Buddhism in Tibet and Mongolia; Has Shanghai Changed Its Tactics; China's Gold Mines and Soviet Aggression; Is Nanking to Wage War on Shanghai Gambling; Putnam Weale's Opposition to Extrality Abolition; The Manganese Ore Situation, by Boris P. Torgasheff; The Red Army as Seen from Within; Some Inspiration from the C.E.R. Struggle, by Reginald Young; Industrial Accidents in China, by H.D. Lamson; Gen. Han Fu-chu and the $3,000 Concubine, by Paul K. Whang; The Soviet Stations Red Guards at the U.S.S.R. Consulate; The Provisional Court Agreement.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1930 VOLUME LI, NUMBER 12

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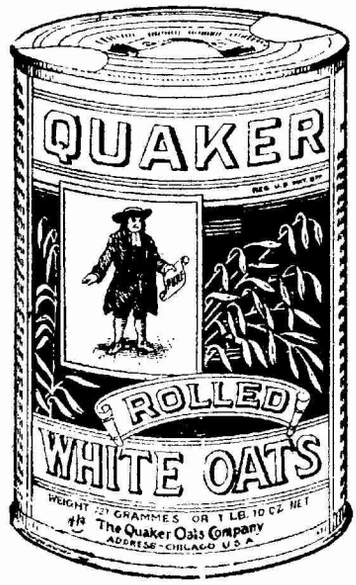

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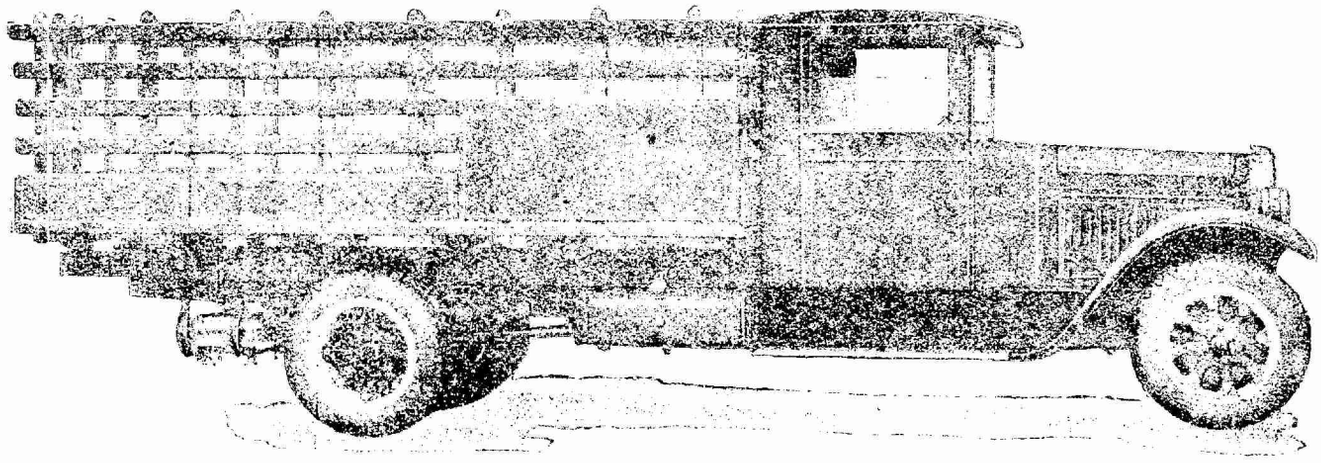

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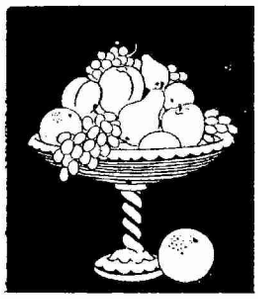

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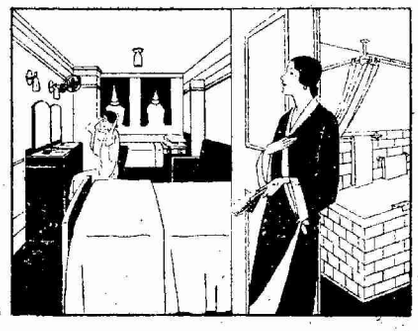

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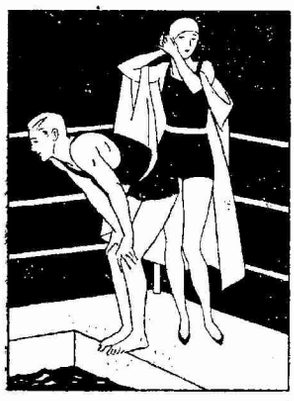

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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HOW THE AMERICAN "TEST" CASE WAS SETTLED!

WHILE THE foreign newspapers on the China coast have published many columns about the extraterritorial "test" case at Hankow involving the arrest of a British naval officer who, while driving an automobile, ran down and killed a Chinese boy, very little has been published about a somewhat similar case involving an American missionary at the town of Tungchow, located on the Yangtse River in Kiangsu province about eighty miles from Shanghai. The case involving the American missionary, A. H. Smit, a member of the Christian Reformed Church of North America, occurred on Jan. 29. According to the report, Mr. Smit's car struck and killed a Chinese youth, but instead of referring the matter to the American consular and diplomatic officials, Mr. Smit surrendered himself to the Chinese authorities for trial. Since another American missionary in Nantungchow went security for his appearance at the trial Mr. Smit was not detained in jail. When the case came to trial Mr. Smit was adjudged "partially" guilty and fined the sum of $100, which it is presumed was paid, although the accounts of the incident on this point, differ. At any rate, the Chinese authorities apparently were satisfied for Mr. Smit was not detained, the facility with which the case was settled, apparently being due to Mr. Smit's ability to speak the Chinese language and his readiness to adjust the matter with the family of the Chinese youth who was killed by Mr. Smit's automobile. That, apparently, was all there was to the incident. The case involving the British naval officer, however, is still pending and apparently has stirred up such a mess that the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, was forced to make a personal trip to Hankow for the purpose of preventing further trouble. The incident occurred on Jan. 23 and shortly afterwards the British naval officer, McBride, by name, was arrested by the Chinese authorities. He was detained at the Chinese police station until the British Consul at Hankow gave a written guarantee that McBride would appear for a hearing of the case. The British newspapers and correspondents in China immediately "hopped on" this story as an instance of violation of the British extrality treaty. Long stories were wired to London and longer stories were wired back to the foreign newspapers in China giving the views of home British officialdom. In the meantime the Chinese also became excited about the case and have exploited it in connection with their

demands for an ending of the exterritoriality system. A report from Hankow Feb. 17, more than twenty days after the incident, stated that the body of the Chinese youth who was killed, was still being exhibited and that feeling among the Chinese over the affairs was constantly becoming more excited—which doubtless was a chief reason for Sir Miles Lampson's trip to Hankow.

Aside from interest in the foregoing cases from the staondpoint of methods adopted in adjusting them, there is a further interest in that they bring prominently to public attention the present unsatisfactory situation in respect to the whole question of exterritoriality, which, if not settled one way or the other is bound shortly to cause all kinds of serious complications. The Chinese Government, recognized by the Powers, has announced the abolition of the consular courts dating from Jan. 1, 1930, but at the same time has announced its willingness to negotiate with the Powers for a reasonable adjustment of the question. In the meantime the Powers, or at least the United States and Great Britain have declared their intentions of "protecting" their citizens. In the case involving the British subject at Hankow, the British authorities apparently were in a position to extend protection since they have a gunboat stationed at the port, but whether they will extend protection to the extent of demanding that the British naval officer be tried in the British consular court, remains to be seen. As for the Chinese authorities at Hankow, they apparently have gone a considerable distance in trying to prevent trouble although they are being pressed by public opinion to make an issue of the incident. In the case of the American missionary, residing at an interior town, he apparently did the best thing possible in the circumstances to avoid trouble. That he was well advised in taking this action, goes without saying, due chiefly to the fact that he did not wish to stir up a mess that might have made it difficult for him to carry on his work in the district. We imagine that most foreigners residing at interior ports will take a similarly sensible view of the situation and follow the line of least resistence in settling their complications, which means surrender to Chinese jurisdiction despite the fact that the foreign diplomats have not yet gotten around to the point where they are ready to make a new treaty. In view of the present unsatisfactory situation, which is likely to rapidly become more complicated, we imagine it will not be long before most foreigners, particularly businessmen will be pressing their diplomats to speed up their negotiation of a new treaty. As the situation stands at the present, it means, strictly speaking that most foreigners residing in China are now living in a sort of legal "no-man's-land."

PUTNAM WEALE'S OPPOSITION TO EXTRALITY ABOLITION

THE *Straits Times*, leading British newspaper in the Straits Settlements, published on Jan. 29 what appeared to be the first of a series of copyrighted articles by Putnam Weale (Lenox Simpson), well known British writer of Peiping, opposing China's attempt to bring about an abolition of exterritoriality. The article was preceded by about a half-column of bold-face type telling who Putnam Weale is and describing his various accomplishments since the date of his birth in China some 50 years ago. Apparently the only thing about Mr. Weale's activities which was omitted from his biography was the fact that he had always been on the payroll of the old Peiping Government as an adviser. When the Nationalist Government came in he lost his job. However, it is unnecessary to reprint his biography since most persons in China are already familiar with Putnam Weale, particularly his articles of three years ago attacking the Chinese nationalist movement which he labeled, "The Red Wave on the Yangtse," and likened to the Taiping Rebellion of the preceding century. In his introduction, Mr. Weale explained that men of European and American stock, in less than ninety years "have built up on the Chinese coast-rim, an amazing structure, which is largely responsible for the illusion throughout the world that China has been reformed." He then declared in the second paragraph that "Were it not for the artificial protection which they enjoy, won at the cannon's mouth, life for white men would still be as in the Canton factory days, when they were confined in narrow spaces and considered creatures apart." Continuing, he alleged that the reason for Young China's "tireless efforts at dispossession which are no longer even thinly disguised," are for the purpose of obtaining control of all of the good things which the foreigners have built up. In describing the beginnings of exterritoriality, Mr. Weale claimed that the first treaties made by England only provided for the stationing of British cruisers at every Chinese port for the purpose of enforcing law and order among British seamen. It was American lawyers who first defined consular jurisdiction when they laid down in the first American treaty that all questions pertaining to rights of American citizens in China should be subject to the jurisdiction of their own government. He then cited the old case of the American sailor at Canton which he said "was the last Chinese trial of an American in China." The reference to this case was taken from Dr. H. B. Morse's history and was to the effect that an American sailor dropped or threw an earthenware jar over the side of a ship, striking the head of a Chinese woman in a boat causing her to fall overboard. According to the account the American captain in order to avoid a boycott of American goods surrendered the sailor to the Chinese authorities for trial and punishment resulting in the sailor being executed by strangulation within 24 hours, no Americans being present at the trial. The Chinese handling of this case, which occurred more than a century ago, in the opinion of Mr. Weale, "explains why exterritoriality exists." In answer to the question whether such things would be impossible today, Mr. Weale declared that "only four months ago British police officers at Shanghai watched and photographed at all stages, an execution by strangulation.....In this case it was a Chinese, but cancel extraterritoriality and the next victim may be a white man." Conditions in the interior of China, said the writer "still belong to the time of Chaucer; the standard of living, and the habits of the peasants and traders alike, are the standards of living and habits of the fourteenth century

.....What keeps up a semblance of law and order in certain zones is the foreigner and his military garrisons, for instance at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Dairen and Mukden, coupled with fear of retribution." In reference to the action of the Powers in granting customs autonomy, Mr. Weale alleged that instead of using the increased customs revenues for reforming the administration or making good defaulted debts, that General Chiang Kai-shek "had borrowed 440,000,000 Mexican dollars (£40,000,000) for undisclosed purposes, the money having disappeared into the void." In his concluding paragraph Mr. Weale declared that "no matter what other nations may do, Japan certainly will not be guided by sentimental views—since she cannot afford it....She has magic behind her—the magic of her bugles. When her bugles sound China just disappears, and what is left is that very different matter, the problem of the Far East."

HAS SHANGHAI CHANGED ITS TACTICS?

WHEN A GENERAL commanding an army observes the tide of battle going against him, he can do one of two things—surrender, or change his tactics! No one of intelligence would accuse Shanghai, that is, foreign-administered Shanghai, of surrendering. But it does appear that Shanghai has changed its tactics from a policy of stubborn opposition to Chinese aspirations for the control of the Settlement, to a policy of conciliation. The evidence is apparent! The *Shanghai Times* on Sunday morning, Feb. 16, published an interview with a "spokesman" of the Muncipal council who stated that a resolution will be introduced in the next Ratepayers (voters) public meeting to reduce the local municipal taxes from 16 percent to 14 percent. The interview stated that "it will be remembered that opposition to the 16 percent municipal rate aroused not only the opposition of individual Chinese ratepayers, but Chinese organizations as well." The Council spokesman also confirmed the previously published report that the number of Chinese members on the Council is to be increased from three to five. He also denied that the number of foreign members of the Council is to be increased. The increase in the number of Chinese on the Council will make the lineup as follows: Chinese 5, British 5, Americans 2 and Japanese 2. A further indication of change of tactics on the part of the Council was provided in the sudden decision to pay the Chinese victims of the May 30, 1925 incident the sum of $150,000. Shortly following the May 30 incident the Council offered the Chinese the sum of $75,000 which was refused. Whether the decision of the Chinese "May 30 Incident Association" to accept the payment of $150,000 indicates that the Chinese have become more conciliatory on this question or whether they have succumbed to the "economic" argument, we are not in a position to state. But they did accept the money and a few days later there was a report in the Chinese newspapers that considerable dissatisfaction had developed regarding the methods used by the Association in distributing the money to the victims of the incident.

Whether the decision of the Council to change its tactics was due to Director-General Fessenden's trip to Washington, the Kyoto Conference, the visit of Lionel Curtis to Shanghai or the employment of Judge Feetham, we are not in a position to say. But something has happened, obviously, hence it will be interesting to observe just how far the Council will go with its new program of conciliation. Looking at the situation from the standpoint of the Chinese, it probably is safe to say that the National Government will find the Municipal Council's new policy more difficult to combat than was the old policy of "die-hardism." The reason for this statement is that hundreds of Chinese businessmen and bankers, residing in the foreign settlement, have been none too enthusiastic over the prospects of complete control by the Chinese Government. Residing on Chinese soil, they have, nevertheless not been subject to Chinese jurisdiction. Nor are they any too enthusiastic over the prospects of unrestricted Chinese control today. What the Chinese have objected to all along has been the "superior" attitude of the foreign administration which considered the Chinese population of no importance socially or politically; a sort of "native" necessary for trade activities, but whose views on public questions were of no consequence. In view of the apparent intent of the foreign authorities to scrap their old ideas, the Chinese in the Settlement, in all probability will quickly respond to the new method of treatment. This was indicated in the address of Yu Ya-ching, representative of Chinese interests, at the farewell dinner to Mr. Curtis last week. He said, "We appreciate the farsightedness of our foreign friends who have perceived the beginning of a new political life in China and the short-comings of our present municipal regime, and who are ready to embark upon an epoch-making enterprise which will ultimately affect the future status of the Settlement. The creation of Chinese seats on the Council together with subsequent events indicates a new tendency in the government of the city, and the benefits wrought by the innovations in the traditions of the Settlement are too evident to need a word of description.

Of direct interest in connection with the Municipal Council's change of attitude was a discussion in the British Parliament on Jan. 22 when the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was asked to indicate the extent to which the policy of the British Government as expressed in the memorandum of Dec. 18, 1926 had been put into effect. The Secretary of State replied to the following effect.

"The memorandum of the 18th December, 1926, suggested certain principles as the basis of the policy of the Powers principally concerned in China. These principles were:-

(1) The legitimate aspirations of the Chinese nation should be met as far as possible, and an attempt should be made to maintain harmonious relations with China without waiting for the prior establishment of a strong Central Government.

(2) The idea of forcing foreign control upon China should be abandoned.

(3) The right of China to tariff autonomy, as soon as she had herself promulgated a new national tariff, should be recognised.

(4) The justice of the Chinese claim to treaty revision should be recognised, and rigid insistence on the strict letter of existing treaty rights should be abandoned.

(5) Until formal treaty revision became possible developments should be so shaped as to effect it so far as possible in practice.

(6) Protests should be reserved for cases where vital interests were at stake.

"These principles have been consistently acted upon since that date by successive governments of this country and the right of China to tariff autonomy was formally recognised in the Sino-British treaty of the 20th December, 1928. This had the effect of automatically regularising so far as His Majesty's Government were concerned, the levy of the Washington sur-taxes by the Chinese authorities, assent to which was specifically proposed in the memorandum. The question of extraterritoriality is now the subject of negotiations between His Majesty's Minister in Peking and the Chinese Government.

"An offer of various concessions was made to China by His Majesty's Government in a memorandum dated the 27th-28th January, 1927. The following steps have been taken in pursuance of that offer. The British concessions at Hankow, Kiukiang and Chinkiang have been returned to Chinese administration. The British concession at Tientsin has been reformed so as to place British and Chinese upon an equal footing as regards franchise and representation on the council. Modern Chinese law courts have been recognised as the competent courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs or complainants without the attendance of a British official representative at the proceedings. The special treaty privileges possessed by British Missionaries have been, or are in the course of being, surrendered."

A GOLD $2,500 VOTE AGAINST THE RED CROSS REPORT

THAT THE American Red Cross report did not convert all American citizens against extending relief to China's famine sufferers was indicated in substantial manner last week when *The Review* received a letter from Alfred Kohlberg, a resident of New York, enclosing a certified check for G.$2,500 and asking that it be turned over to the China International Famine Relief Committee for use in extending relief to China's famine sufferers in the Northwest. Mr. Kohlberg's letter accompanying the donation was as follows:

> "Having just read your article in the Nov. 23 issue regarding the American Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Committee, I am aware for the first time that there is a responsible organization directing famine relief. Somehow or other I was under the impression that the attitude of the Chinese Government had prevented the relief, and also had caused the campaign for funds in the United States to be closed. Feeling deep sympathy for the starving people of China's North-west, heightened by my long acquaintance and association with the Chinese and admiration for their qualities of industry, good nature and cheerfulness which distinguish them, I desire to do my little bit in helping. Not knowing where to direct my contribution, I am taking the liberty of imposing on your good nature in asking you to turn over the enclosed certified check on the Equitable Trust Company of New York for U. S. Cy. $2,500, to the China International Relief Commission for its famine work:"

In the event any of *The Review's* Chinese readers would be interested in expressing their appreciation for Mr. Kohlberg's generosity, his address is 235 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

IS NANKING TO WAGE WAR ON SHANGHAI GAMBLING?

THAT THE National Government is making plans for a general drive against foreign gambling institutions in Shanghai was indicated in brief news dispatches from the Chinese Capital last week. One dispatch stated that the State Council had issued orders to the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Affairs to make an immediate investigation of so-called foreign "savings societies" in Shanghai, the allegation being that they are actually gambling institutions in disguise. The other report which was also issued through the official *Kuo Min* news agency stated that the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai (Chinese-administered area outside of foreign settlements) had made inquiry of the Executive Yuan as to whether persons purchasing parimutuel tickets at grayhound or horse races, are thereby violating the Government's law against gambling. The Executive Yuan replied to this question by stating that the Judicial Yuan had ruled that "any Chinese indulging in this form of gambling may be charged under Article 278 of the existing Criminal Law." While the outcome of the investigation of so-called "savings-societies" has not been announced, the ruling regarding dog and horse racing seems to be reasonably clear and if enforced would have the immediate effect of putting the dog and horse racing tracks out of business, the reason being that it is the patronage of the Chinese which make these enterprises profitable. A forcible withdrawal of Chinese patronage would put these enterprises out of business in a month. One wonders whether it was not the prospect of action by the Chinese Government that was responsible for the announcement which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* recently to the effect that Major D. E. Campbell, General Manager of Luna Park, one of the British greyhound racing establishments in Shanghai, was contemplating the establishment of a greyhound racing track in the Philippine Islands. The report stated that an option had been obtained on a site near Manila and the belief was expressed that "there will not be any difficulty in securing permission to hold greyhound races in the Philippine Islands."

CHINA'S GOLD MINES AND SOVIET AGGRESSION

A READER of *The Review* has sent us a letter referring to an editorial which appeared in our issue of Feb. 8 pertaining to the location of China's potential gold mines being within the so-called Soviet "sphere" in North Manchuria. We stated that China's potential "Klondike" was located in the valley of the Kellari River, a small stream running into the Argun about 275 miles north of Hailar in the Barga District of Heilungkiang province. This information came to *The Review* from a Russian resident of Harbin, but according to our correspondent, a resident of Shanghai who has made a study of the subject, the Kellari mine is not sufficiently extensive to warrant being considered a "Klondike." He expressed the belief that China's richest gold-bearing ore is to be found on the northern slopes of the Great and Little Hinghan mountain ranges

and that the most likely location for a probable Manchurian "klondike" is the Huma River, a tributary of the Amur, some distance west of Aigun. He also stated that another area of much promise is the so-called Kwangshing concession on the Lower Sungari River in the vicinity of the city of Sanshing which is about midway between Harbin and Soviet territory. Our correspondent expressed the opinion that gold mines already opened in Manchuria, if efficiently operated under expert management, could turn out gold bullion to the value of G.$13,300,000 annually. Nothing in our correspondent's letter, however, disputed the point in our previous reference to this subject, that China's greatest potential gold mines are all located in areas adjacent to the Russo-Chinese boundary and within territory over which the Soviet Government has technically established its political influence by defeating the Chinese border defense forces and re-establishing Russian "prestige" in North Manchuria. The subject is, of course, of very great interest to all Chinese who are now worrying about the serious financial crisis caused by the slump in the value of silver and are beginning seriously to consider plans for putting the country's currency on a gold basis.

WORLD POLITICS, BUDDHISM IN TIBET AND MONGOLIA

THE FOLLOWING editorial referring to the forces which are apparently bringing about a reconciliation of the Panchan Lama and the Dailai Lama, appeared in *The Leader*, Chinese newspaper published in the English language in Peiping on Feb. 8.

Unintentionally, Soviet Russia and Great Britain are driving the Panchan Lama, spiritual head of Buddhism, and the Dalai Lama, temporal head, to patch up their differences and come to terms. Moscow already holds predominating influence in Outer Mongolia, and the gradual inroads it is making in Inner Mongolia, blazoning a broad highway of religious prosecution, has forced the Panchan Lama to use his influence to halt this advance. Therein lies part of the explanation as to why the Panchan Lama is remaining in Mukden for so extended a period, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, for political reasons, and the Panchan Lama, for religious reasons, are both in opposition to the Soviet menace in Inner Mongolia, and are making a common front against the enemy, although the causes for the opposition differ in the case of each.

A somewhat similar situation is true for Tibet. There the Dalai Lama is confronted with the growing influence of Great Britain, strengthened by friendly gestures and tolerance. But both the Panchan Lama and the Dalai Lama may be considered as one in the belief that from the Buddhist point of view, Tibet must form an integral portion of Asiatic Buddhism, and must incline toward China, rather than the West.

Nanking is working toward the consummation of this principle, as well, but here again, the reason differs. Whereas the Dalai Lama is thinking of the religious side, the Chinese government is concerned with the political aspect.

Thus are China Proper, the Three Eastern Provinces, the Panchan Lama and the Dalai Lama brought closer together. As Nanking is the capital of China, it is there that the negotiations are taking place in the main, and that explains why it was from Nanking and Shanghai, and not from Tibet or Manchuria, that announcements came recently that the differences between the Panchan and Dalai Lama have been removed by their representatives, and that it is only a question of time and a remaining few details before the exile of the former from his homeland is ended.

Tibet's connections with China, that of a dependency to its sovereign power, were loosened during the upheaval of the revolution of 1911 and the subsequent chaos. Now that the country is regaining its equilibrium under the new form of government, attention again is being paid to Tibet.

This labyrinthine situation is but another example of the "circles within circles" which compose the problems of the Far East. The West, younger by many centuries than the East, has comparatively simple problems to solve, and therefore has been able to develop a political and social principle of aboveboardness, frankness, "laying the cards on the table," and other phases of relatively uninvolved tasks.

But not so in the East, with its inheritance of traditions which were old when the West was young. Each problem is involved by the entanglements of numerous other difficulties awaiting unravelment.

The cat may entangle a roll of yarn, but it takes clever fingers to unravel it again. The careless hands of the past 40 centuries have entangled the problems of the Orient, and it takes tact and patience to bring all to harmony again. This does not mean subtlety, however, for that is the deformed step-child of tact.

Pan-Buddhism, as exemplified by the apparently detached movements of the Panchan Lama here, the Mongolia Affairs committee there, and a fear of Sovietism somewhere else in Inner Mongolio, plays one of the vital roles in modern developments in Asia. It does not play the most important part, but it is one of the directing forces which help control the current.

Peculiarly enough, it is tending to make the current bow in the same direction as do nationalism throughout the Orient, modernism with its adverse effect upon religion, Christian missionary influence and other strange companions for Buddhism.

A series of "circles within circles," as difficult to watch as are the spikes of a fast-moving bicycle wheel!

International Institute Gets Bronze Bust of Founder

The International Institute of China, Inc., has recently secured title to a bronze bust of the late Dr. Gilbert Reid, founder of the Institute in 1894 and Director-in-chief until his death two and a half years ago. The bust is being shipped to the Institute headquartes at Shanghai and will be placed in the building there, (318 Avenue Joffre and 831 Avenue Edouard VII.)

Through the generous cooperation of the sculptor, Louis Mayer, and of a number of American friends of the Institute, the acquisition of the bust was made possible. Mr. Mayer, who has a national reputation in the United States, some months ago offered to let the Institute have the bust if $500 gold could be raised by subscription in the United States and then be donated by him to the Institute.

The Institute's American advisory committee issued an appeal last November for subscriptions to the Gilbert Reid Memorial Fund, and the necessary sum was obtained in the United States. Early in the New Year, Mr. Mayer handed the bust over to Dr. R. A. Parker, of Shanghai, who was visiting in New York City and is a trustee and treasurer of the Institute. The sum raised on behalf of the bust was then returned by Mr. Mayer as a gift to the Institute.

The committee members who issued the appeal were: Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, leading American clergyman, rector of St. Paul's Church, Overbrook, Philadelphia, chairman; Dr. Miles M. Dawson, New York actuary and lawyer, author of "The Ethics of Confucius", Hon. Vice President of the Institute, vice chairman; Miss Etta V. Leighton, lecturer and writer, secretary; George T. Pearsons, New York business man, treasurer; Dr. Anthony H. Evans, New York clergyman; Harold Marshall, Boston publisher; and Dr. J. T. Sunderland, noted Unitarian preacher. Mr. Mayer himself also is a member of the committee.

Shanghai Y.M.C.A. Starts Drive for $35,000

A luncheon was held February 19 at the Astor House, Shanghai, to start officially the 30th annual membership and finance campaign of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. The campaign this year is headed up by Yu Ya-ching, Y. M. Chien and Hsu Hsin-lu, who are assisted by a number of teams composed of members of the board of directors and staff and friends of the Shanghai "Y". The goal of the campaign, which will last for three weeks, is $35,000.

The Northern Political Situation and the Soviet Russians

GEN YEN HSI-SHAN, head of the Shansi provincial government and recently appointed vice-commander of the military forces of the National Government probably would deny most strenuously that he had any connection directly or indirectly with the Soviet Russians—and he probably would be correct in making such denial—but on the face of things one cannot but help linking his present attitude with Soviet Russian activities due to the present crisis existing between Nanking and Moscow. We do not wish to infer that Gen. Yen is working with the Russians, but by starting another rebellion against the National Government at this particular time, he is indirectly giving Moscow the greatest possible assistance.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Head of the Shansi Provincial Government, and Concurrently Controller of Chihli Province, who is Demanding the Resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Recently, as a Means of Placating Gen. Yen, the Government Appointed Him Vice-Commander of the National Army.

Last fall there was another curious coincidence when the Kuominchun started its rebellion in Honan province almost on the same day that the Red troops invaded Heilungkiang province of North Manchuria. When Mo Teh-hui, new Chinese president of the Chinese Eastern Railway, was in Nanking a few days ago he declared in the course of an interview with the Chinese newspapers that the Manchurian army was defeated by the Soviet Far Eastern Red Army largely because of the outbreak of civil war in Honan and Kwangtung provinces. Mr. Mo did not allege that there was collusion between the so-called "Reorganizationists" and the Soviet Russians, but he did state a fact that had long been evident to observers of the Chinese political situation—that the Manchurian army could have held out against Russia had there been peace and unity in China south of the Great Wall. The Soviet Russians, in addition to their desire to re-establish their control of the C. E. R. and re-establish Russian prestige in North Manchuria, were also intent upon another major purpose, the unseating of the present National Government and the bringing in of complete political chaos or a new regime that might be more favorable to the Soviet.

While the Soviet did succeed in its designs in North Manchuria, it failed in its attempt to overturn the National Government. Therefore, in view of Nanking success in defeating its domestic enemies, the way is now paved for a new deal with Moscow, which if successfully carried out would most probably have the effect of neutralizing the most serious effects of the Soviet victory in North Manchuria. After a series of conferences extending over several days, the National Government has now decided upon its policy toward Moscow. Mo Teh-hui, president of the C. E. R. has been authorized to proceed to Moscow, along with a staff of technical delegates from Nanking and Mukden, to settle the problem of the administration of the railway. He has been authorized to make a proposal to purchase the Russian interests in the C. E. R. or, if that is not possible, to reach a definite understanding with the Soviet Government for a joint operation of the enterprise on a strictly commercial basis. The National Government also notified the Soviet that China was willing to enter into negotiations for the settlement of outstanding diplomatic problems, providing Moscow was willing to show good faith by sending a properly accredited delegate to Nanking.

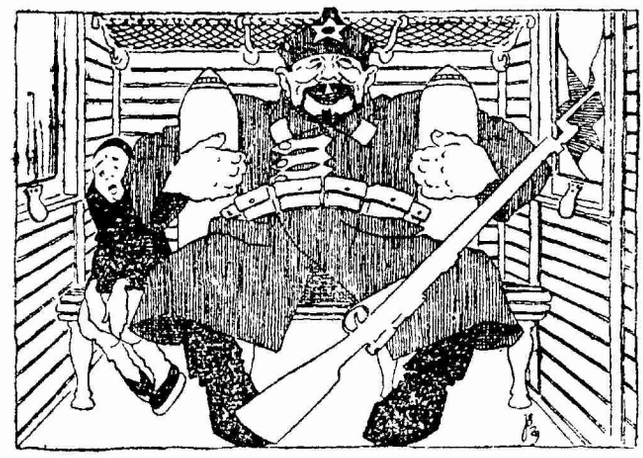
The way is thus paved for China to reach a new deal with Russia that should be satisfactory to the country at large as well as Manchuria which is immediately concerned. But, as stated, within a few days following the announcement from Nanking that the Government had formulated its policy for dealing with the Soviet, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the most powerful military element in North China makes a hostile move, which, if it develops into a civil war probably will again have the effect of neutralizing any efforts of the Chinese Government to reach a settlement over the Russian question.

In order to understand how Russian aggression in Manchuria dove-tails into the political situation existing in North China it is necessary to examine more deeply into political conditions in that territory. There are three distinct political elements in that section of China included in the Yellow River valley and northward to the Siberian border—The Kuominchun, headed by Feng Yu-hsiang, but directed by his able lieutenant, Gen.

Lu Chung-lin; The Shansi group, which includes various northern factions such as the Chihli militarists and politicians, the so-called Peiyang faction headed by the ex-premier Tuan Chi-jui and other militarists and politicians from the old Peiyang Military College; and, finally the Manchurian group. Northern reactionaries who have been opposed to the National government, largely composed of Southern and Central Chinese political elements, have worked for long to bring about a coalition of the three major Northern factions. They have not succeeded, due, chiefly to the fact that Manchuria refuses to join any combination that includes Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuominchun. The reasons for this are many, the long-standing antagonism of Feng Yu-hsiang and Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden dictator looking upon Feng as an agent of Moscow and Feng looking upon Chang as an agent of Japan. Last spring when Feng withdraw from Nanking and threatened to launch an attack because Nanking refused to permit him to have control of Shantung province, it was the action of the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang in linking up with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek that caused Feng to delay his military move. The alliance between Mukden and Nanking had as its foundation Nanking's diplomatic support of Mukden against Japan and Soviet Russia and Mukden's promised military support of Nanking against the Kuominchun. Aside from Mukden's need of Nanking's diplomatic support there also has developed in Manchuria in recent years an active "nationalistic" feeling, particularly among the younger elements that almost is as pronounced as in Central and South China. As for Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, he always has sat on the fence and watched which way the political and military tide was running before taking sides. It was the active possibility of Mukden's sending troops south of the wall last spring that caused Yen to decide upon a "neutral" attitude and this in turn caused Feng and his Kuominchun to refrain from attacking Nanking at the time. Here was the place where Soviet Russian military activities on the border came into the picture because the danger of Russian aggression forced Manchuria to send all of its available troops to the northern border. When this had been accomplished, the Kuominchun forces in Shansi and Honan, together with all the other "Reorganizationists" at Canton and elsewhere then launched their drive against the Nationalist forces. The Red Russian army, which had been threatening the North Manchurian border for so many months, then moved across into Chinese territory simultaneously with the opening of the attack against the National Government at Canton and in Honan. Whether the Reorganizationists were working in collusion, no one can say, tionists and the Russians were working in At least their main objective, the over-throw of the Central Government, was the same. collusion, no one can ray, but whether they were or not, the effect was the same. ful in ousting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in the National Government.

Now a somewhat similar situation exists. Nanking and Mukden, after long study of the situation, have reached an accord on Russian policy and are on the way to putting it into effect. At this point Yen Hsi-shan enters the picture and issues, what appears to be an ultimatum. Just what is back of Yen's move is difficult to discern, except from the standpoint that he has come to a realization that the time has about arrived when he must definitely come into the Government or be forced out. In the fighting in Honan province last November and December, the Kuominchun was badly defeated, that is, the back-bone of the army which remained loyal to its leader Feng Yu-hsiang. Others of Feng's subordinates were either bought-over or expressed nominal loyalty to the Central authorities in order to save their skins. With the Kuominchun shattered, Yen knew that he would either have to declare himself or fight. Apparently he has decided to fight, or has been forced into this position by various reactionary elements which surround him. The greatest puzzle of all is Yen Hsi-hsan's relations with Feng Yu-hsiang. Yen invited Feng to Taiyuan for the obvious purpose of inducing Feng to leave the country. Then they both announced their intentions of departing on a trip abroad. Now it appears that Yen is holding Feng a prisoner and in the meantime Yen has been trying to gather the remnants of the Kuominchun under his banner. Also Yen and his associates have been plotting to oust the National Government's adherents from Shantung province. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, an ex-Kuominchun commander, who had come over to the National Government and who was stationed at Pukow, opposite Nanking, staged his rebellion against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek early in December at the time of Tang Shen-chi's rebellion in Honan. Due to the efforts of Gen. Ma Fu-shiang, governor of Tsingtao, Gen. Shih was induced to relinquish his position on the Tientsin-Pukow railway at Pengpu and move northward to the Lunghai in eastern Honan. Apparently he has joined up with Gen. Han Fu-chu in Honan and both are supporting Yen in the present threat against Nanking.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.



This cartoon, from the Berlin 'Wahre Jacob,' shows Russia and China at peace once more and in joint use of their railway.

WILL YEN START A SPRING WAR

There are so many elements entering into the present situation that it only is possible to touch upon the most significant. Of these elements one of the most significant is the calling of the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which is scheduled for March 1. Next in importance was Gen. Chiang

Kai-shek's recent call for another military conference on the question of disbandment of troops. Both of these moves undoubtedly had much to do in precipitating Yen Hsi-shan's telegram to Gen. Chiang (made public on Feb. 14) calling on Gen. Chiang to resign. The full text of Yen's telegram has not been made public, but a summary telegraphed to Shanghai by *Reuters* service referred to the internal strife prevailing in the country and Yen's doubt of the efficacy of achieving unification by military force.

On the next day, Feb. 15, Gen. Chiang issued a manifesto declaring it his duty "to continue the struggle for the complete success of the Revolution." He stated that since the foundation of the Government and Party had not yet been consolidated, hence his retirement at this juncture would be tantamount to shirking his responsibilities. Continuing, Gen. Chiang reviewed the recent military developments saying that since Kwangsi rebellion broke out last spring, various reactionary leaders, "revolted one after another" with the result that the Party and Government "were shaken to the very foundation.." The Revolution was threatened with failure when success was almost achieved. Retirement at this juncture, "would relieve me of a heavy burden, but what of the Party and Revolution?....."Since we have been entrusted by the Party and Government with responsibilities, we can only continue or retire in accordance with the order of the Party and the Government. Personal opinions of one or two individuals must not affect our decisions in disregard of the Government. I have pledged myself to the Revolution and not even death and destruction can force me to oppose the wishes of the Party and Government. I will not deviate from the path of the Revolution and allow myself to drift aimlessly....always fearing for my personal safety. I regard the present moment as a time for strenuous exertion, not for retirement. I will continue to shoulder my responsibilities in accordance with true Revolutionary spirit. I am giving no thought to my personal privileges or position, nor am I aware of any danger to my life. I only know that I must carry out my duties and responsibilities. As to whether I am right or wrong, the public and posterity must pass judgment. No amount of slander and no threat of force can affect my determination to struggle for the revolution."

Executive Yuans Also Reply

The heads of the various executive yuans, Hu Han-ming (Legislative). Tan Yen-kai (Executive), Wang Chung-hui (Judicial), also sent a strong reply to Gen. Yen. The missing voice in this message was that of Gen. Chao Tai-wen, head of the Control Yuan, a Yen adherent, who has returned to Taiyuanfu and apparently is cooperating with the Shansi leader. Gen. Chao was sent to Shansi for the purpose of interceding with Yen, but apparently decided to join Yen against the Government. The telegram sent by the heads of the other three yuans declared that Gen. Chiang had assumed and shouldered heavy responsibilities upon instructions from the Party and though he had frequently petitioned to be relieved, his request never had been granted. He had remained and exerted his utmost for the country, because the law and order of the country and the discipline of the party must be placed above individual considerations. .. ..In our speech and action we must always conform to the law of the government....but just now when the rebellions in the country have been successively suppressed and when the Central authorities are beginning to concentrate their efforts on National Reconstruction and commencement of the Political Tutelage Program, you alone seem to entertain misgivings. Such needless anxiety is a great puzzle to us and we are at a loss to understand you.....It was only after every means of averting the clash with the Kwangsi clique down to Tang Shen-chi, had been exhausted that the Central Authorities were forced to resort to the application of force. Moreover, if you plead for the rebels, in order to lay the blame on the Government for suppressing the rebels, how can you explain your own recent expedition to Fenglingtu and also your trip to Chengchow (Yen apparently went to Chengchow to help suppress Tang Shen-chi, but according to popular belief his real purpose was to prevent Nanking from obtaining control of Honan)....Please ponder carefully for the welfare of the Party and Government."

Chiang's Manifesto To the Army

On Feb. 17, Gen. Chiang as commander-in-chief of the National Army, issued another manifesto, wherein, after referring to the declaration of the presidents of the five yuans declared "we military men should always place the welfare of the public above personal and private affairs. A true Revolutionary military man should always distinguish between the loyal and the rebellious and between public and private interests. The most effective means of attaining peace and unification, are the carrying out of troop disbandment and the cessation of internal strife. Unless the troop disbandment program is carried out, those having the control of arms will not only defy the Central authorities but also increase their respective forces and carry on strife among themselves, thereby shattering any hope for national unification. Unless internecine strife is suppressed, peace never can be achieved ....Coercion of the Central Government, ignoring its orders and laws and destroying authority and creating disorder is rebellion. Such must be suppressed. ....All military units in the country belong to the Party and Nation and must obey the Government which is the highest organ of the Party and Nation. The only way to fulfill our duties as Revolutionary military men is to obey and support the Government; to use force against the Government is rebellion. To suppress rebellion it is incumbent on the Government to launch a punitive expedition, which, again should not be confused as internal strife."

The presidents of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Yuans on Feb. 19 sent a further telegram to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, declaring his telegram to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek asking the head of the Government to resign and Yuan's own offer to resign simultaneously, "run counter to the interests of the Nation." The telegram then stated that the best way to prevent and avert civil strife lies in the strengthening of the Central Government and to this end asked Gen. Yen to submit his proposals to the Central authorities, "leaving the Party to make the final decision ....the authority of the Party must be supreme—hence you should assist the Government to complete the Political Tutelage Program instead of advocating retirement." The telegram then expressed surprise at Yen's allegation that the country "is seething with unrest," and said that at the present juncture when the public is gradually settling down peacefully "in spite of an occasional rumor here and there, your startling statement is likely to cause agitation. The telegram closed with an appeal to Yen to "keep a level mind."

What Yen Said

The Japanese *Toho* news service in telegrams from Peiping on Feb. 19 gave an alleged summary of Gen. Yen's telegrams to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in one of which Yen was said to have reiterated that he has no intentions of taking positive military steps against Nanking and in reference to reports that Nanking was taking active steps to launch a drive into Shantung, Honan, Chihli and Shansi provinces, Yen declared that if these reports were true it "would be Nanking rather than Shansi that was exposed to danger." Yen also declared that if Nanking "really felt angry toward him, that an order should be issued relieving him of his authority. Another telegram from Yen compared the present situation in China to that of the Meiji Restoration in Japan and stated that "if Gen. Chiang considered himself the Central Government," then all the other military men should surrender their authority to Gen. Chiang."

Although rumors have been in circulation in Shanghai that there already have been clashes in eastern Honan, these reports have not been confirmed. A report in the *North China Star* of Tientsin on Feb. 13 stated that interruption of traffic on the eastern section of the Lung-Hai Railway had caused much uneasiness and rumors of fighting, but it was stated that while Gen. Shih Yu-shan had withdrawn his troops further into Honan and had constructed a system of trenches in the vicinity of Kweiteh, that there had been no actual fighting. Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of the Honan provincial government, who is supposed to be allied with Yen Hsi-shan and Shih Yu-shan, wired to the Central Government, asking for fifteen days' sick leave, but the request was rejected. A further cause of rumors of impending conflict was based on the refusal of Gen. Wang Chin-yu to accept the chairmanship of the Anhwei provincial government. Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, mayor of the Port of Tsingtao, who also was offered the post in Anhwei, likewise rejected the offer, but a later report stated that he might ultimately accept it. Gen. Ma is now in Nanking. His son, Gen. Ma Hung-kwei,

whose troops were at Hsuchowfu, the junction point of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai railways, has been transferred to Anhwei province along the Yangtse from Anking to Pukow. Hsuchowfu, apparently a crucial point in the present situation, is now controlled by Gen. Liu Chih, who has command of the 2nd Group Army. He formerly was stationed at Hankow, which city is now controlled by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's trusted lieutenant, Gen. Ho Chen-chun. Gen. Ho Yin-chin, another close adherent of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who was responsible largely for the defeat of Chang Fa-kwei and the Kwangsi forces at Canton, is now in Nanking and in the event of hostilities, probably will be sent to Honan to command the Government's forces. Next to the Hsuchowfu district of northern Kiangsu, the other "danger" spot is Shantung, which is controlled by Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, an adherent of Nanking. While there have been rumors that Gen. Chen might switch over to the North, he sent a telegram to Gen. Chiang early in the week reaffirming his loyalty. There have been reports that in the event of outbreak of hostilities, that Gen. Fu Tso-yi, garrison commander at Tientsin, who is an adherent of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, might launch a drive into Shantung from Tientsin, but he is alleged to have stated that recent movements of his troops were only for the purpose of strengthening his garrison at Techow, which is located on the Tientsin-Pukow railway adjacent to the Chihli-Shantung border. A report during the week from Nanking stated that Shao Li-tze, a member of the C. E. C. and a close friend of Gen. Chiang, who had been in Honan interviewing Gen. Han Fu-chi, had announced that his mission "had been unsuccessful," meaning apparently that he had failed to induce Gen. Han to cooperate with the Government. That the Government has established its position in the Hankow district was indicated in a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on Feb. 18 stating that four pacification commissioners had been appointed as follows: Gen. Hsia Tou-yin, commander of the 13th Division, bandit-suppression commissioner for eastern Hupeh; Gen. Lo Lin, for southern Hupeh; Gen. Li Wen-heng, for western Hupeh; and Gen. Fan Shih-sen, for northern Hupeh. They will be directly under the command of Gen. Ho Chen-chun. Central Honan, which is controlled by the Government is under the direction of Gen. Wang Chin-yueh, commander of the 47th Division. Gen. Chiang Ting-wen, commander of the 9th Division, will have control of Wuchang. As for the southern end of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, this area will be commanded by Gen. Liu Chih, from his headquarters at Hsuchowfu, his troops consisting of the 1st and 3rd and a part of the 5th Divisions with the 2nd Division distributed along the railway in Anhwei province from Pengpu to Hsuchowfu. Gen. Liu Chih, in addition to his regular military forces also has two armored trains, the "Yungkwei" and "Tungyi," and in addition has several Junkers bombers belonging to the 2nd Air Squadron. The troops of Gen. Kao Kwei-chi, previously stationed in southern Shantung in the vicinity of Ichow, Chucheng and Anyao, have been transferred into Anhwei.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

The continued success of the Government forces against the remnant Ironsides and Kwangsi rebel units in southern and eastern Kwangsi during the week has brought about a complete collapse of the rebels, according to reports given out by the *Kuo Min* news agency.

Gen. Hsiang Han-pin is reported to have occupied Sunhu on Feb. 17 and captured 3,000 prisoners while two battalions of the Ironsides, which had secretly joined the Kwangsi rebels were captured and disarmed by Gen. Tsai Tung-kai's forces west of Watlam.

Airplanes and gunboats are reported to have been used very effectively in helping the Government forces. With the successive occupation last week-end of Wulin, Tantso, Pingnam and Kweiping, all important cities west of Wuchow, by the Government forces, Gen. Chen Chi-tang issued instructions for two Kwangtung divisions to start their drive on Nanning. Several gunboats and a part of the Canton Air Forces were ordered to proceed westwards along the Taho to clear both banks of the river of small bands of scattered rebels.

A message from Wuchow on Feb. 18 stated that so effectively had gunboats and airplanes operated along the Paklow River that there were practically no rebels left in southern Kwangsi. The same message stated that Gen. Chen had dispatched a naval squadron, a motor corps and an air squadron with the 31st and 62nd divisions to attack Kweihsien and Hengchow and had given instructions for them to assemble at Nanning within 10 days for attack on the city.

According to a telegram of Feb. 16, the 10th Route Army under Lung Yung has passed Poseh and routed the communist armies of Yu Tso-pei, later dispersing all communist peasant forces on the Yunnan-Kwangsi border.

Asia Realty Co. Had Net Income of Tls. 192,809 in 1929

The report of the board of directors of the Asia Realty Co., which held its annual meeting in Shanghai, February 12, shows that the gross income for 1929 from all sources amounted to Tls. 460,865.39, or about twice that of 1928. The total expenses, including overhead, and other charges, amounted to Tls. 144,741.12; interest paid on indebtedness amounted to Tls. 123,314.40, leaving a total net income for the year of Tls. 192,809.87, out of which the sum of Tls. 19,359.02 was paid in May last as part of a stock dividend declared at that time.

The paid-up capital was increased by the sum of $581,200, bringing the total paid-up capital to the round sum of $1,500,000.

The item of reserves and undivided profits is Tls. 118,683.46 higher than for 1928 in spite of regular and interim dividends paid during 1929. The general assets of the company show an increase of Tls. 1,485,746.38, and stand now at Tls. 3,448,781.54; of this real estate represents Tls. 2,726,858.78.

Of the Tls. 192,809.87 net profit for the year, Tls. 19,359.02 were paid out in May as part of interim dividend, thus leaving a balance of Tls. 173,450.85 for distribution, which was disposed of as follows:—A dividend of $12 per share for the proportionate length of time the shares were issued—this amounting to $148,723.96, which at Exchange 72, equals 107,081,25; the balance, Tls. 66,369.60 to be placed in reserves, as follows:—Tls. 30,000 to Dividend equalization reserve, increasing this item to Tls. 100,000; Tls. 11,000 to Buildings Depreciation and Renewal Reserve, increasing this item to Tls. 35,000; and the balance, Tls. 26,369.60 being carried forward to the New Working Account of 1930.

Boone College Students Plan Triple Anniversary Celebration

Students and former students of Boone College at Wuchang are planning a triple celebration to observe the 30th anniversary of Miss Mary E. Wood's arrival in China, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Boone Library and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Boone Library School.

In a press notice sent out by a group of former students attention is called to the splendid work which Miss Wood has done during her three decades with the school, specially in connection with library work.

Starting at the outset of her endeavors when the school library contained only an antiquated edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica and a dozen boys' books, the growth of the library is traced through the various stages and includes a resume of the hard work which Miss Wood has done in furthering the library movement all over China.

Soon after her arrival at Boone School Miss Wood started interesting students in library work and after 10 years, with the help of friends in America, a library building was erected. She at once realized that a librarian was needed and again interested friends in America to send two students there to study library methods. This was the nucleus for founding the Library School.

The report also mentions Miss Wood's trip to America to lobby for the remittance of the Boxer Indemnity and at the same time try to get a part of the fund set aside for library work. It was largely through her stirring up interest in this work that the first grant of $1,000,000, was given for the Metropolitan Library at Peiping.

Coffin of Boy Killed By Naval Officer's Car Left in Open

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow, the body of the boy, named Ho, who was killed recently by a car driven by Lieut.-Cmdr. McBride of the British Naval Office, has been placed in a coffin and the coffin is lying on a vacant lot opposite Don Jen Hospital.

The father of the boy, when questioned, is said to have been very evasive, but it appears that he was told not to remove the body. It is not clear, the dispatch says, by whose authority the instructions were issued.

Soviet Stations Red Guards at Manchouli

THAT THE Soviet Government is continuing its "strong" policy in North Manchuria was indicated in a *Reuter* dispatch from Mukden on Feb. 15 stating that 30 Red soldiers, dressed in the regular Soviet army uniform had arrived at Manchouli on the Chinese side of the border and had established themselves at the Soviet Consulate in that city. A report on the previous day, also from Mukden, stated that ten Red troops had crossed the border to the Manchouli railway station and had severely beaten four Chinese patrols belonging to the command of Gen. Liang Chung-cha, defense commissioner. Three of the Soviet soldiers were arrested and detained by the Chinese authorities. The report also stated that due to the unsettled conditions at Suifenho (Pogranictnaya) that only 100 Chinese shops had reopened, this being only about one-fifth of the usual number of shops operating in the city. It also was stated that the population of the city had been reduced about 20,000 due to the fear of the Chinese residents to return to the city. The Chinese chamber of commerce had petitioned the Kirin provincial authorities for relief.

Further evidence of the intentions of the Soviet Government to adopt a strong policy toward the Chinese in the forthcoming Moscow negotiations was provided in a dispatch from Moscow on Feb. 7 by the *United Press* which appeared in the *North China Star*. The dispatch stated that political leaders of the Soviet Union had announced that the U. S. S. R. 'expected China to fulfill the terms of the Habarovsk protocol regarding settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway question *in every detail.*" Continuing, the report stated that Mr. Simanovsky, the Soviet delegate had initialed the Habarovsk protocol in good faith and in consequence the U. S. S. R. expected the Chinese Goveanment to give 100 percent acquiescense to its terms. There was also mentioned an editorial in the newspaper *Pravda* which alleged that the activities of Russian White Guards in Manchuria, particularly around Harbin, "constituted clear proof that China has not yet expelled these enemies of the Soviet Union from the region of the Chinese Eastern Railway." The newspaper demand that the Chinese arrest and disarm other White Guards alleged to be stationed along the Sino-Russian frontier. "All White Guards organizations in Manchuria must be destroyed," was the threat of the Communist Party organ, and continuing declared that recent events in Harbin coincided with "certain international events which have again raised throughout the territories of the Soviets the specter of a unified capitalistic attack of the Mexican Government in severing diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R., the inaugration of an intense anti-Soviet campaign in the German press, and the campaign against alleged religious persecutions in Russia which was being conducted in England.

Restoring the Chinese Fleet

A report from Harbin by the *Kuo Min* news agency on Feb. 15 stated that Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Northeastern Fleet had notified the Government that the Sungari river gunboat, *Li-sui*, which had been damaged by the Soviet batteries in the naval battle at Lahususu (Sungkiangkow) had been repaired. It also was stated that a considerable sum of money had been appropriated by the Mukden Government for the construction of new gunboats as well as the repair of the other boats damaged by the Russians. Further moves in the direction of repairing Chinese forts and defenses on the Sino-Russian border were also mentioned in the report, it being stated that this work would be entrusted to Gen. Liang Chung-chia, the hero of the battle of Manchouli, who has been appointed garrison Commander of the Barga area. All gunboats on the Sungari and Amur rivers are to be equipped with anti-aircraft guns, and the regular naval force is to be increased by the recruiting and training of five additional companies of marines. This action apparently was a result of the recent military conference held at Mukden for the purpose of considering plans for future defense against Russian aggression.

Although not mentioned in the Chinese reports, the Japanese news reports stated that the Soviet Government is pressing its demand for full navigation rights on the Sungari River, a stream which runs entirely within Chinese territory. The Russians were said to be pressing this demand in exchange for permitting the Chinese to resume navigation on the Amur River. According to the Sino-Russian treaties, the Amur River and its tributary, the Ussuri, were internationalized and opened to the naval and commercial shipping of the two countries. However, by destroying practically the entire Chinese fleet which previously guarded Chinese interests on these rivers, the Russians now have practically undisputed control of the two streams.

Mo Teh-hui Returns to Mukden

Mo Teh-hui, director of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration, who had been in Nanking for several days consulting with the National Government on Russian policy, departed from Nanking on Feb. 16. He was accompanied by Liu Kwang of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters and according to report Mr. Mo planned to proceed to Moscow after a few days consultation with the Mukden authorities. It was stated that several assistants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking as well as assistants from the head office of the C. E. R. in Harbin would also accompany Mr. Mo to the Moscow meeting. Shortly following Mr. Mo's departure from Nanking the Government announced that he had been appointed Plenipotentiary Delegate with full power to settle the railroad issue. In reference to his instructions, Mr. Mo stated that according to the terms of the 1924 agreement, the C. E. R. would revert to China after a period of 60 years, but that there was a clause in the agreement permitting China to purchase the Russian interest in the road. "My main purpose," stated Mr. Mo, "is to arrive, if possible, at a satisfactory arrangement with Moscow for the purchase of the railway in accordance with the Agreement of 1924. Should I fail in this plan, I will exert my utmost to conclude with the Soviet authorities a provisional agreement for the joint operation of the road on a strictly commercial basis."

Chinese Want Russians Dismissed

A group of Chinese nationals, formerly employes of the C. E. R., dismissed by the Soviet Administration after its return to the management of the railway, applied recently to the Board of the C. E. R. with a request to dismiss all Russian workers who had taken Chinese citizenship and this had secured positions on the railway. Pointing out that these Russians are not to be thought real Chinese subjects, as they took citizenship for the purpose of getting work on the railway, the applicants begged the Board to employ them in place of the Russians.

As yet nothing is known with regard to the Board's decision on the request, it was hoped that the Board would not dismiss these men because it was largely due to these Russian employees who became naturalized Chinese that the Administration of the railway managed to cope with the task of the regular uninterrupted traffic on the railway during the conflict.

It was reported previously that 276 teachers had been discharged from the railway schools by the Soviet Chief of the 4th Division of the Educational Department Mr. Kohansky. This, was done in accordance with the directions given to the Chief of the Division from the railway manager's office. But when it was realized that a sum of money amounting to 500,000 gold roubles was to be paid out at a time in order to settle accounts with the teachers. Mr. Kohansky is said to have been reproached for the action with the result that a number of the dismissed have been re-engaged.

Teachers of Communism for China

In Moscow there is a propaganda university where thousands of Chinese youths are educated in communistic ideas in order to be, after their graduation, propagators of communism in China, Japan, and Korea. For the foundation and support of this university 30,000,000 roubles were expended by the Soviet government, which attaches much importance to the establishment.

In accordance with the ordinance of the Third International several hundred young Chinese of both sexes must be brought to the university every year. A son and a daughter of General Feng-Yu-Hsiang are graduates of this university. Special privileges which are not enjoyed by Russian students are extended to the Chinese. No money of their own is supposed to be expended by the Chinese students for the period of three years of their stay at the university; clothing, lodging, full board, books, stationery, and pocket money being supplied by the Soviet Government.

No metaphysics is included in the curriculum. Almost all attention is paid to political economy, "Marxian ideas" being adopted as guiding principles of education. Of the world's history the Chinese and Russian revolutions are studied most closely by the students. Lectures are delivered in the Russian language with direct parallel translation into Chinese since most of the students do not speak Russian, which is a drawback in the work of the university. There are 30 professors, most of them non-party men.

The premises of the university consist of one three-storied building. All the inside surface of the walls are hung with placards bearing dictums by Lenin and Sun-yat-sen,

for instance. "Youthful Asia works in full agreement with the proletarian masses of the world." (Lenin). There are also many diagrams showing revolutionary movements and conditions of economic life in China and the USSR., and other countries. At present the work at the university is unusually intensive, the Soviets apparently being in a hurry about preparing new workers on the C. E. R., and in China proper.

This statement by Mr. Mo, apparently was responsible for a report from Harbin circulated by the Soviet *Angasta* news agency alleging that the National Government "had arranged with certain American capitalists to purchase the C. E R."

Before Mr. Mo departed from Nanking various Chinese organizations, including the Anti-Soviet Association and the Association for the Abolition of Unequal Treaties, had presented the Chinese Delegate with a number of resolutions demanding: that the Habarovsk protocol must not be considered binding that Russia must indemnify China for all losses caused by Soviet raids in Chinese territory; that Bolshevik propaganda in Manchuria must be discontinued; that the authority of the Chinese assistant manager of the C. E. R. must be increased; that the organization of the C. E. R. must conform to that of the other Chinese Government railways; and that absolute parity on the part of Chinese and Soviet employes employed on the road must be maintained.

"Soviet Used Cheating Tactics"

An editorial in the *Sin Wan Pao* referring to the forthcoming Sino-Russian negotiations declared, "It was unquestionable that the Soviet Government used cheating tactics in the Habarovsk conference. Though it was a preliminary conference, it infringed the formal conference to the extent that the formal conference will be handicapped by the matters agreed upon at the Habarovsk meeting. The decision of the National Government neutralizes the cunning tactics of the Soviet. China must not yield on procedure, but since we cannot forecast the future, it is hoped that other foreign nations will pay close attention to the situation. If the Soviet is willing to negotiate, we may find means of redressing our losses, but if the Soviet is unwilling to negotiate, China must adopt tactics to prevent Russia from harming the conference. It is the most important matter confronting the country today and must not be neglected.

Municipal Bank for Greater Shanghai Opens for Business

The new Municipal Bank for Shanghai, established in Tientsin Road by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, formally opened its doors at 9 o'clock last Monday morning. Mr. Yu Hung-chun, representing Mayor Chang Chun, who was absent in Foochow, officiated. The branch office of the bank in Nantao was opened officially on Wednesday.

The authorized capital of the bank is $1,000,000 which is appropriated by the Municipal Treasury. The functions of the bank will be to issue loans and mortgages and transact bills of exchange for industrial and commercial enterprises in the Municipality; to collect subscriptions for Central Government or Provincial bonds; to receive savings deposits; and to buy and sell bonds and securities.

On special authorization from the Municipal Government the bank may also issue municipal loans and redeem the principal thereon on behalf of the Municipal Government; act as custodian of the property and reserve funds of the various municipal organs; and advance short-term loans to assist small merchants.

The charter of the bank is for 30 years.

Ministry of Navy Desires Abolition of Foreign Pilots

A recent *Reuter* message from Nanking states that a memorandum submitted recently to the Administrative Yuan of the National Government by the Ministry of the Navy proposes that only Chinese be engaged as pilots by ships navigating in Chinese waters, and that pilots shall not, hereafter, come under the jurisdiction of the Customs Administration. This action followed a petition sent some time ago by the Chinese Seamen's Association and the Chinese Yangtze Pilots Association jointly to the Administrative Yuan asking for the abolition of the right of foreign pilots to be engaged by ships navigating in Chinese waters, together with the abolition of coastal navigation rights. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Communications, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce, and the Ministry of Navy for examination. Some of these Ministries have not yet reached a decision on this question.

Mantell's Memorandum on Tientsin-Pukow Railway is Published

John J. Mantell, advisor to the Ministry of Railways, who made an inspection of the Tientsin-Pukow railway last summer has submitted a memorandum on said railway to Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, a summary of which was recently published by *Reuter*.

Mr. Mantell states that the proper operation of the Tsinpu line has been for many years seriously interrupted by military activities and that out of a total of 1,988 wagons owned by the railway, 1,522 are off the line.

"Hostilities between North and South broke out in the later part of 1924," reports the American railway expert, "and about a year later the railway was actually cut into two sections, with Yenchow and Lincheng as the dividing points' respectively, at different periods of time. Headquarters for the line were established at Pukow for the southern section and Tientsin for the northern section. The accounting systede was badly disarranged, no annual reports having been mam since 1926.

"Personal inspection shows that an average of 36 per cent of the sleepers between Pukow and Lincheng are in an absolutely rotten condition, and in fact, are in the last stages of decay, and do not contribute anything to the safety of the track. From Lincheng to Tsinan, 28 to 32 per cent of the sleepers are in the same condition. From Tsinan to Tientsin, from 25 to 28 per cent are absolutely rotten."

Mr. Mantell, however, holds high hopes for the future of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway considering its potential possibilities for through traffic and mineral and agricultural products.

"This railway," he continues, "forms a very important link between the North and the North-East at Tientsin and the South at Nanking and the important industrial territory between Nanking and Shanghai. With a car float service in operation across the Yangtze, between Pukow and Nanking, it is believed that in a period of not over 4 to 5 years this railway should develop a gross revenue of at least $30,000,000 per year."

Discussing the coal situation, Mr. Mantell points out in his memorandum to the Minister of Railways that nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal was imported from Japan through the port of Shanghai last year.

"It is obvious," he states "that this large amount of tonnage should be mined by Chinese industry and accrue to Chinese workmen. The Chun Hsing Mining Company, located approximately 272 miles from Pukow and 468 miles from Shanghai, has an average output of 3,000 tons of coal per day. If adequate transportation is furnished, this can easily be increased to 5,000 tons per day, or approximately 1,500,000 tons per year. Due to lack of goods cars, this company has not been able properly to develop this property, and some of the coal has had to be handled by the Grand Canal which is only available at certain times of the year.

The over-staffing of this and other Chinese railways is also pointed out in his memorandum. It is his opinion that a reduction of at least 30 per cent in the working personnel by easy stages of reorganization should be worked out.

Among his reorganization plans is a proposal that the managing director of the railway shall in the future have four department chiefs, ranking as follows:—General manager, chief engineer, traffic manager, and auditor. According to Mr. Mantell, the railway was splendidly built, the total construction cost being approximately G$36,938,520, or G$59,000 per mile. It is believed that it would cost from G$95,000 to G$105,000 per mile to duplicate this railway at the present time.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Has Prosperous Year

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation issued a statement during the week covering the year ending December 31, 1929.

The net profits for the year, together with $3,397,812 89 balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies, amounted to $17,546,022 46.

After making various transfers, and deducting the interim dividend of £3 per share, paid in August last, viz:—£480,000 @ 1-11⅛—$4,981,621,62, and remuneration to directors, there remained for appropriation $11,264,400.84, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a final dividend of £3 per Share, viz, £480,000 and a bonus of £1 per share, viz., £160,000 amounting in all to £640,000 which, at 1-7½, rate of the day, absorbed $7,876,923.08.

A balance of $3,387,477,76 was carried to new profit and loss account.

Text of New District Court Agreement Published

Following on the signing last Monday of the "Agreement Relating to the Chinese Courts in the International Settlement at Shanghai" by representatives of the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American, British, Brazilian, Norwegian and Netherlands governments, the full text of the agreement was released for publication on Tuesday, together with the note from heads of the Legations concerned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his identic note to the heads of the Legations concerned. In all there are 10 articles in the agreement.

The first article sets forth that from the date on which the agreement comes into force all former rules, agreements, exchanges of notes, etc. having reference to the establishment of a Chinese court in the International Settlement at Shanghai shall be aolished.

Article two provides for the establishment in the Settlement by the Chinese Government of a District Court and a Branch High Court in which Chinese laws, both substantive and procedural, now in force or hereafter enacted, shall be applicable, due account being taken of the Land Regulations and the Bye-laws of the Settlement. Judgments, decisions and rulings of the Branch High Courts are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of China.

Discontinuance in the newly-established Courts of consular deputies or officials appearing to watch proceedings or sit jointly in the Chinese Court is provided in article four of the agreement, while article four provides for the release of any person not brought before the Court within 24 hours after being arrested by the municipal or judicial police (holidays excluded.)

Article five takes up the appointment by the Chinese Government of procurators who shall hold inquests and autopsies and function in cases involving articles 103 and 186 of the Chinese Criminal Code, except where the Settlement police or the party concerned has already initiated prosecution, provided that all preliminary investigations conducted by the procurator shall be held publicly and counsel for the accused shall have the right to be present and heard. In other cases the police or the party concerned shall prosecute. The procurator shall have the right to express his views in court in all criminal cases in which the prosecution is initiated by the police or the party concerned.

All judicial processes such as summonses, warrants, orders, etc. shall be valid only after being signed by a judge of the Courts, whereupon they shall be served or executed by the judicial police or by process-servers, according to article six, which also provides that no person shall be handed over to the extra-Settlement authorities without preliminary investigation at which defense counsel may be heard, except in case of requests from other modern law courts to which the accused may be handed over after his identity is established.

This article also provides that the Court may request the police to render any assistance within their power and goes on to enumerate the duties of process-servers, who are to be appointed by the Presidents of the Courts. It also mentions the judicial police of the Courts, who are to be appointed by the President of the Branch High Court upon the recommendation of the Municipal Council.

Article seven states that the house of detention for civil cases and the women's prison are to be transferred from the present Court to the Courts established under the new agreement and administered by the Chinese authorities. Regarding the status of prisoners sentences under the old Provisional Court, these may be transfered to Chinese prisons outside the Settlement at the discretion of the Courts, except that offenders against the Police Offences Code and the Land Regulations and Bye-laws and persons under arrest awaiting trial shall serve their periods of detention in the Settlement. Prisons in the Settlement shall be operated as far as possible according to Chinese prison regulations and shall be subject to inspection by the Chinese judicial authorities. Persons sentenced to death shall be sent to the Chinese authorities outside the Settlement for execution.

In article eight the status of foreign lawyers practicing in the newly-established Courts is taken up. Duly qualified foreign lawyers will be admitted to practice only in cases where a foreign party is concerned and can only appear for the foreign party. The Municipal Council may also be represented in the same manner in any proceeding in which it is complainant or plaintiff or the Municipal police the prosecutor. In other proceedings in which the Council considers the interests of the Settlement involved, it may be represented by a duly qualified lawyer, Chinese or foreign, who may submit to the Court his views in writing during the proceedings and who may, if he deems necessary, file a petition in intervention in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure. Foreign lawyers shall apply to the Ministry of Justice for certificates and shall be subject to Chinese laws and regulations applicable to lawyers, including those governing diciplinary punishment.

The appointment of four persons—two by the Chinese Government and two by the signatory Powers—who shall seek to reconcile differences of opinion regarding the application or interpretation of the agreement, is provided in article nine.

The tenth and last article states that the agreement, together with the attached notes, shall go into effect on April 1, 1930 and continue in force for three years. It also provides for extension upon mutual consent.

The attached letter from the heads of the Legations concerned to the Minister of Foreign Affairs defines the jurisdiction of the Courts over civil and criminal cases, police offenses and inquests pending definite arrangement between the Chinese Government and the authorities concerned, this to follow that of the Courts now functioning in the Settlement and French Concession.

It also states that as far as practicable Chinese shall be recommended by the Council to serve as officers and members of the judicial police and adds that one such officer shall be allotted an office on the Court premises to make an entry of all judicial processes.

The letter also notes the fact that the establishment of the new Court in no way affects the validity of judgments rendered by the present Court and its predecessor. The present agreement, it is understood, does not in any way affect or prejudice any future negotiations regarding the status of extra-Settlement roads.

Provision is made for a storage room for confiscatad articles, which shall remain the property of the Chinese Government, and it is further understood that opium and opium paraphernalia shall be publicly burned in the Settlement every three months. Regarding the disposal of arms the letter states that the Council may present to the Presidents of the Courts suggestions for transmission to the Ministry of Justice as to its desires in such cases.

According to the letter, all cases now pending shall be dealt with in accordance with the new agreement provided that the proceedings in mixed cases shall, as far as practicable, be continued from the point where they are taken over and concluded within 12 months, which period may be extended at the discretion of the Court when circumstances so warrant.

The letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the heads of the Legation confirms the contents of their letter. It is signed by Hsu Mo on behalf of the Minister.

Kiangsu Province Building Modern Roads

The *Kuo Min* news agency states that the Kiangsu Provincial Department of Reconstruction has embarked on a project to construct a system of provincial motor roads. The proposed roads are the Kwachow-Hsuchow, Shanghai-Nanking, Natungchow-Hai-chow, Haimen-Kiangpu and Nanking-Changshun Highways.

According to the present scheme of the Reconstruction Department, the Kwachow-Hsuchow Highway will be the first to be constructed. Starting from Kwachow, on the northern bank of the Yangtsze, opposite Chinkiang, it will traverse northwards through Yangchow, Kaoyu, Paoying, Tsingkiangpu, Szeyang and Sutsien and terminate at Hsuchow. The Shanghai-Nanking Highway will start from Nanking and extending southwards through the mountainous regions of Kuyung, Liyang and Ihing, a city near the southern border of the Province from where there are roads leading to Changhing. Huchow and Hangchow, in Chekiang, and also to Kwangteh, in Anhwei—will turn eastwards along the Taiho Lake to Wusih, Changshuh, and terminate finally at Shanghai.

The Nantung-Haichow Highway will start from Nantungchow, and after passing through Hai-an, Tungtai, Yencheng, Fowning and Kuanyuin, terminate at Haichow.

A motor-road has already been constructed between Nantungchow and Hai-an, and by utilizing the eastern bank of the Grand Canal, an extension of the road from Hai-an to Funing will also be constructed.

The Kiangpu-Haimen Highway will run from Haimen through Nantungchow, Tsingkiang, Taihing, Taichow, Yangchow, Icheng, Luhoh and Pukow and terminate at Kiangpu, eight miles south of Pukow.

The Nanking-Changshuh Highway will start from Nanking and pass through Kuyung, Kintan, Changchow and Kiangyin, terminating finally at Changshuh.

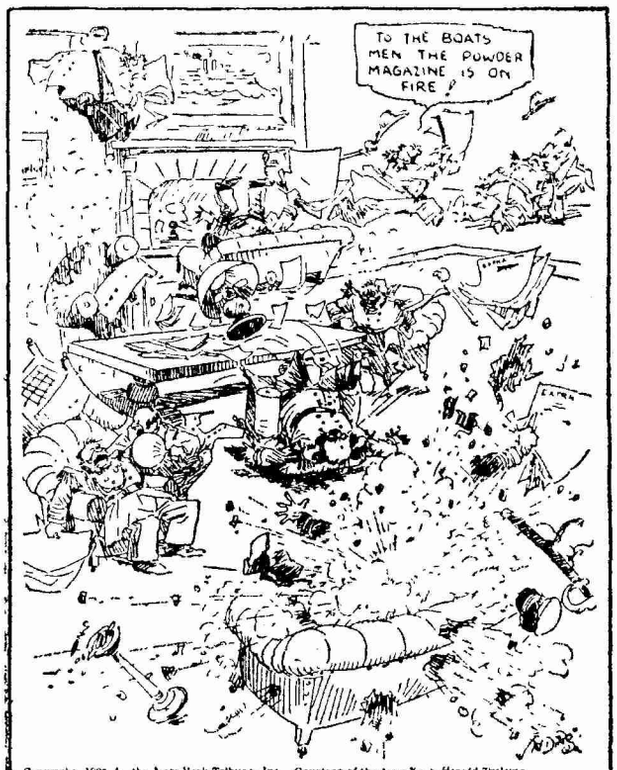
The total mileage of the five projected highways will be approximately 1,200 miles (3,500 li).

Attitudes of the Five Powers at the London Naval Conference

BY C. T. LIANG (HARVARD)

ABOUT a decade ago war, or preparations for war, occupied the chief attention of the major nations of the world. Ten years later pacifism, or the desire for disarmament or otherwise limitation of armament, has come to take hold of human hearts. Thus with the setting-in of 1921, we had had the Washington Limitation of Armament Conference; then in 1927 the Geneva Tripartite Naval Conference; and now we see at work the London Naval Conference. What the Washington and the Geneva Conferences brought about has already passed into history. What the London Conference is going to bring remains a question. It is with a view to a better understanding of the probable results of this conference that the author proposes to review here below the main attitudes of the Naval Powers now taking part in the Naval Conference in the order of their relative importance.

Since the Washington Naval Conference which settled for the time being the Capital-ship and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance issues, a new set of problems has crept into worldly existence. Of this and particularly between Great Britain and the United States, there arises the question of Anglo-



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THE PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH BATTLESHIPS REACHES THE ADMIRALS CLUB
—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune*

American Naval rivalry in its sharpest tissues. For some time already, public men of all countries have begun to ask whether or not this rivalry will envisage or end in another world conflagration like its many predecessors. Senator Borah, for example, in an article in 1929, went so far as to draw a comparison between the relationship of Great Britain and the United States with that of Great Britain and Germany before the Great War. Just about this time, the Labor Government assumed control in England and declared from house-tops that it intended to settle this question with America by political means. Now that the London Conference is discussing this question, the most natural way would be to outline the British and the American politics first.

Britain Must Concede Parity

As far as Great Britain is concerned, the fact is gradually dawning upon her that she must concede the point of naval parity, not only in capital ships but in all other categories to the United States before any naval talk can bring any fruit at all. Because financially Great Britain is not in a position to start a naval building race with the United States. At the same time Great Britain realizes that the question must be settled quickly in order that the question may not take on an uglier outlook. But she will insist that she must have enough cruisers to protect her trade routes and her inter-imperial communication. She hates submarines and would like to have them abolished, if possible. When not possible, she will propose to any naval conference that their number be limited, their use be restricted to defensive purposes and that the Washington regulations of 1922 prohibiting the submarines from unlawfully attacking merchantmen be adopted by all civilized countries as a part of international law. In regard to freedom of the seas, she would meet the views of the United States half-way. If an agreement can be reached with the United States, she would willingly forfeit her customary "right" of "private" blockade and restrict this "right" to "public" blockade only, on the basis of the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact.

On the other hand, the United States is becoming more and more impatient, as with the passing of each day the question remains unsettled. The United States says that financially she can challenge any country to a naval building competition and if Great Britain is unwilling to come around and concede the point of naval parity to the United States in all classes of warships, she will build a navy stronger than any in the world. With this end in view, the American Congress passed the fifteen cruiser program bill in 1928 which President Coolidge wisely postponed for future action, indicating thereby that, unless a naval agreement is made between Great Britain and her in the immediate future, she shall not be blamed for building a more powerful fleet than the former. Further, the United States avers that she has widespread trade interests in all parts of the world and that she has far-flung colonial interests in the Western Pacific area, for the protection of which she needs a fleet or bigger cruisers than Great Britain as she is inferior to Great Britain in the way of coaling stations. In other words, what the United States demands is not only numerical parity but parity in actual striking power. The United States has withal since the beginning of her nationhood fought for the principle of the freedom of the seas. Rather echoing this sentiment, President Hoover in a recent speech stated that neutral ships carrying foodstuffs should be exempted from belligerent molestations during the time of war. However, as Congressman French intimated only a short while ago, on the basis of the Kellogg-Briand Anti-war Pact, the United States may give her consent to Great Britain's demand for the use of the British fleet in a "public" blockade.

Japan Ready for a Holiday

Coming to Japan, we must readily concede that Japan does hope sincerely for a naval holiday as a means of relaxing her taxation burdens. By naval holiday Japan means not merely a limitation of the number of warships but a real reduction. Japan will gladly consent to naval reduction which will grant just sufficient work to keep her dearly-bought naval establishment going. The consensus of the Japanese opinion will say that at the Washington Naval Conference Japan accepted the 5:5:3 ratio in return for a concession from the major Pacific Powers who pledged not to fortify their colonial possessions in the Western Pacific region during the time the Washington agreement is in force, but, now she will not take anything less than 5:5:3.5 vis-a-vis Great Britain and the United States in regard to auxiliary vessels. While, it is said, Japan does not in the least intend to wreck the Conference by pushing her view to the breaking point, there is no ground for supposing that she can be induced to retract her stand without a proper quid pro quo. In fact, she may y t take the ratio she accepted in Washington provided Great Britain drops her construction plans at the Singapore naval base and provided the United States postpones her naval plans in the Philippines for a like duration. Japan's attitude on submarines is equally well known. Although Japan will oppose the total abolition of submarines, nevertheless, she has no intention of using submarines for other than defensive purposes.

After Great Britain, the United States and Japan, come the lesser naval Powers, France and Italy.

If we want to understand the French attitude, we must get a clear comprehension of the French position on the European continent first of all. France is bordered by two seas, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea; so far as possible naval foes can be counted, she has England on her west, Spain on her southwest and Italy on her southeast.

Militarily, her fate is closely interwoven with that of Germany and the new-born Central European states. From this position there naturally arises the French contention that naval disarmament is not an isolated question and its solution cannot be regarded as final unless the whole problem of land and air force disarmament is thoroughly gone into. Put it in another way, France unknowingly confesses that she is essentially a continental or land Power. She stands really between two devils. On the one hand, she dreads a revenge from Germany. On the other, she constantly fears the disruption of the political system she has taken so much pain to build up in Eastern Europe. Her stakes on land are too great to be ignored. It is but natural then that she should advance the argument of the interdependence of the three arms of war in case of disarmament. Side by side with this, she has to combat Italy's claim for naval parity with her. Every nation has its own special defence needs, so she will assert. France, which must keep open during all times her line of communication with north Africa and must be prepared to defend herself against a possible simultaneous attack from

(*Continued on page 440*)

SOME AMERICANS WHO WILL BE ACTIVE DURING THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

Mrs. J. Wallingford Tufthunter of New England, whose late husband amassed a vast fortune during the world war, gave a large dinner last evening at her house in Berkeley square. Many distinguished representatives of the British nobility were present. In the course of the dinner the hostess expressed the hope that America will be generous in the approaching naval conference. "The American delegates can afford," she said, to recognize England's obvious necessity for continued supremacy on the seas." Her remarks were well received. It will be recalled that arrangements looking to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Gwendolyn, to Lord Egbert, son of the earl of Ripon, are well advanced.

MRS. TUFTHUNTER

Mr. B. Arnold Warrt, who has lived in Paris for the last thirty years and who visits his native land only at rare intervals to have his taxes reduced, has arrived in London to be present during the naval conference. Mr. Warrt, whose long residence in France has given him exceptional opportunities to understand the French viewpoint, will exert his efforts to the end that the American delegates regard with sympathy the requirements of France in connection with the naval ratios. He plans a large dinner at which he hopes to bring the American and French delegates together. Mr. Warrt is a chevalier of the Legion of Honor but hopes to be made an officer of the legion.

MR. WARRT

Mrs. Wellesley Smith-Jones of Boston has arrived in London to be present during the naval conference. She is outspoken in her fear that America will adopt the same narrow, provincial attitude that has characterized her recent international relations and is frankly apologetic to her European friends. "I dread to think what their crude ideas, so disgustingly provincial, will lead them to do. I fear that I shall have still another reason to be ashamed of my country, but I still hope it will take the broad and unselfish view it took at the Washington conference, when its noble renunciation won the applause of all Europe." Mrs. Jones was referring to the sacrifice of over 400,000 tons of new American battleships under construction as opposed to a similar sacrifice of obsolescent British battleships and projected battleships on paper.

MRS. SMITH-JONES

Mr. Arthur Wellington North, who has amassed a fortune in American finance, has opened his London house for the forthcoming naval conference. He entertained the American and British delegates at a splendid dinner last evening and in the course of his remarks begged to remind them of their historical descent from the same forbears and hoped they would act together for world peace. "We can afford to be generous," he added, turning to the American delegates, "secure in the confidence that American interests will be protected by their kinsmen overseas." Mr. North was educated and spent his youth in England, but made his fortune in America. He is head of a large firm of international bankers in New York.

MR. NORTH

Mr. Archibald Llewellyn Piltdown of America, who has lived in London for many years, has personally called on the British delegates to the naval conference to assure them that he will do all in his power to persuade the American delegates to work in harmony with the British delegates. "Although I have not been in sympathy with the Labor government, I am willing to subordinate my personal feelings in order to coöperate toward a common end. I hope the Americans can be induced to meet us more than half way and consent to rigid naval limitation until Europe has regained her financial power and is able to compete in naval building with the United States on more even terms."

MR. PILTDOWN

At a gathering of prominent Englishmen last evening some personal opinions were rather heatedly expressed. "The worst thing about this naval conference," said one Englishman, "is that we are obliged to meet and be agreeable to a lot of odious worms who ought to be kicked out of town. Expatriate Americans like this unspeakable ass Mr. B. Arnold Warrt, apologetic Americans like that colossal pest Mrs. Wellesley Smith-Jones, fawning bootlickers like this loathsome Piltdown, hyphenated Americans like the disgusting renegade North, and insufferable social climbers like Mrs. Wallingford Tufthunter—what a sickening lot! Why in the name of heaven they think we can have the slightest respect for them is beyond comprehension!"

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The Above Cartoon by McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune on Jan. 19 Will Be Appreciated by a Majority of the American Residents of the Far East.

The Importance of Mongolia to China

(By C. K. Y. in The Leader, Peiping)

During the last days of the Manchu dynasty, Inner Mongolia served practically as a buffer state between China and Czarist imperialism. The Mongol insurrection of 1911 at Urga was followed by the signing, in 1912, of the Russian Mongol treaty whereby Moscow pledged its support to Mongol autonomy. Ten years later, at the instigation of and with assistance from Soviet Russia, Outer Mongolia declared independence with a government similar to that of Bolshevik Russia. Despite the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1924 which recognizes that Outer Mongolia is an integral part of the republic of China and respects China's sovereignty therein, Outer Mongolia today is to all intents and purposes one of the autonomous provinces of the Soviet Union. Recent Russian activities in the Barga district in Manchuria in consequence of the Sino-Soviet dispute over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway unmistakably reveal the ambition of Moscow to extend its influence eastwards to the Pacific, thus bringing the Bolshevik regime to the door of China Proper.

Under the circumstances, the national government could not remain unconcerned with regard to the administration of Inner Mongolia which commands the northern entrance to the provinces, and it was for the strengthening of this part of the national frontier that the entire diistrict was divided last year into three separate provinces, namely Jehol, Charhar and Suiyuan, in order to enable the border authorities the better to fasten their hold upon their respective territories and to guard against Bolshevik encroachment.

Jehol is situated between Shenyang and Charhar. The northern part is irrigated by the Liaoho and the southern part, the Luanho. Both valleys are unusually fertile ground though only sparsely cultivated. Mineral deposits include large areas of iron, gold and lead fields while coal is to be found in the Chaoyang district. The country is likewise suitable for grazing, and hunting is one of the occupations of the natives. The proposed Jehol-Peiping and the Jehol-Chaonan railways, the latter connecting with the Chinese Eastern Railway in northwestern Shenyang, further enhances the strategical importance of this new province.

Charhar Traversed by Lines of Communication

The province of Charhar is sandwiched between Jehol and Suiyuan. From the point of agricultural development it is by far the least important of all Inner Mongolia; for three-fourths of the area is covered by vast stretches of sand which render the ground useless for agricultural, though not grazing purposes. Its importance, however, lies in the fact that practically all the principal routes of communication between China Proper and Inner Mongolia pass through the southern section of the province and convert it into a border thoroughfare. The motor road to Urga commences at Kalgan which is also the most strategic point of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway; for, extending from its terminus at Paotao, a modern motor road penetrates into Ninghsia and other parts of the Northwest. In recent years, during which contact between the Chinese and other races living in Outer Mongolia have considerably become more common, colonization of the southern portion of the province has taken place on a small scale. With the control of thenational government over the territory becoming more effective and the carrying out of various improved local administrative measures, it is now a question of time when the entire region will be properly attended to.

The province of Suiyuan surpasses the other two both in its strategical importance and agricultural value. It controls the entrance to both Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan and protects the province of Shansi and the Northwest from immediate incursion from the north. The southwestern part of the province and the Yellow River valley is fertile field though, like other border regions. only slightly cultivated. Towards the end of the Manchu regime, large areas of grazing ground were demarcated and distributed among Chinese settlers for agricultural purposes. The benefits to both the authorities and the farmers were so marked that a continuous effort has since been made by the authorities to encourage colonization of other available fertile fields throughout the entire province.

The Northwest comprises the provinces of Kansu, Ninghsia and Kokonor which form the extreme northwestern corner of China Proper. Generally speaking, the entire territory is not so fertile as the Yangtze Valley, the larger part of Ninghsia being extremely barren. But, contrary to popular impression, the province of Kansu during any normal season, is generally cultivable, especially the Lanchow-Pingliang region which is said to be the equal of any other part of China in richness of soil and productivity. The same can be said of the southeastern corner of Ninghsia where on both sides of the Yellow River there exist today miles of arable land under intensive cultivation.

The only portion of Kokonor known to be under cultivation is the region around Sining, the provincial capital. By far the majority of the natives are Mongols and Mohammedans and few are the number of Chinese inhabitants. Throughout the entire province, however, are small trading centers where the Mongols gather together for commercial transactions. The entire eastern part of the province, which is the upper valley of the Yellow River, is also a vast stretch of arable land though little cultivation has been done, due to absece of Chinese settlers.

Any consideration of the Northwest from the point of colonization, however, must lay emphasis upon its strategical importance rather than upon its agricultural possibilities.

During the early dynasties, the Northwest was the center of Chinese civilization. For centuries, it was the source of migrations into and invasions of what now constitute the Yellow and the Yangtze valley. It is the gateway not only to Honan and the other provinces to the east but also to Szechuan and the South, and effective occupation of the region means control of the road to the provinces as well as security from attack. Indeed, one need not search in the annals of Chinese history to prove the strategical importance of the northwestern frontier of China Proper; one need merely be reminded of the fact that control of the Northwest by the Kuominchun at present at once makes the latter a potential power to be reckoned with During the past decade the Kuominchun have now and again sallied forth from the Northwest to bid for supremacy, only to return under adverse circumstances to where they are protected from attack and wait for another suitable opportunity.

Proposed Colonization Plan

The project now under consideration by the government aims at the attainment of two major purposes: firstly, the settlement of various frontier districts so as to facilitate national defense, and secondly the employment of the large number of surplus troops awaiting disbandment and repatriation as well as the increasing number of famine refugees.

To enable the authorities to carry out the project, it has been proposed that an internal colonization loan of Mex. $100,000,000 be floated with the various provinces jointly responsible for half of the amount and the chambers of commerce throughout the entire country, the other half. Interest on the loan would be fixed at 6 percent and the entire principal would be redeemed in full within 10 years beginning from the sixth year following the issue of the loan. The entire land tax payable by the settlers and colonizers would be earmarked exclusively for the redemption of the principal and payment of interest of the loan.

The number of disbanded soldiers and famine refugees to be sent to various border regions has been estimated at half a million households, averaging three persons to each family. Calculating on an approximate maintenance expense of Mex. $150 for the first year for each family, three-fourths of the entire loan would, therefore, be devoted to the care of the settlers during the first year. The remaining M. $2,500,000 would be required for the purchase of farming implements and the institution of irrigation improvements of the waterways in the border districts. It is expected that during the first few years, at best the settlers would only be able to eke out an existence, but that by the sixth year they would be in such a position as to repay their indebtedness to the government in the form of a reasonable land tax.

A considerable period will pass before the government will be in a position to carry out colonization of various border districts on a large scale; but the fact that elaborate schemes have already been formulated by the authorities proves the importance of the measure and the realization on the part of the government of the necessity of tightening its hold upon the country' outlying regions.

New Construction on Canton-Hankow Railway to Proceed

A recent *Kuo Min* message from Canton states that a sum of $2,500,000 has been received by the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration for the purchase of materials and as a result it is expected that work on the construction of the Shiuchow-Lochang section of the line (near the Kwangtung-Hunan border) will be started immediately.

The construction expenses have been estimated at $700,000 per month with $500,000 appropriated from the Ministry of Railways and the remainder from the Provincial Treasury.

The Red Army As Seen From Within

BY A. A. R.

Now after the close of Soviet-Chinese hostilities and the resumption of normal life it is possible to learn certain aspects of Soviet army life until now hidden from the outside world. In this connection several copies of a Soviet army publication that recently came into the writer's possession are of great value. During the hostilities the Soviet headquarters published (strictly for the soldiers' use,) a small trench newspaper called the *Otpor* (*Resistance*), a perusal of which throws light on the morale of the Red army. One finds in the paper information on the every-day routine of army life, complaints on drawbacks, grumbling over rations. etc.

First of all of extreme interest is the opinion of the ordinary Red fighter regarding his adversary, the Chinese army. How does he regard his enemy? After memorable encounters at Manchuli there appeared in the *Otpor* the following lines:

Chinese Repelled by "Tanks"

"When we were launching an attack on the hills, the enemy proferred a severe defence. The combined fire of our three artillery brigades did not stop his counter-attacks. Only after arrival of the tanks were we able to dislodge him from his positions."

This is said in regard of the forces under General Liang Ching-chia, far inferior numerically and otherwise to the attacking Soviet army.

In addition to comments such as above and various news items one finds in the *Otpor* some clearly propaganda stuff regarding the activities of the White Russians at Harbin and elsewhere. Of course, these were actuated by the desire of the Red headquarters to arouse the Red soldiery against the White Russians, the utter enemies of the Soviet regime, and to this end they fabricated entirely false stories and published them in the trench newspaper.

In one of the numbers of the *Otpor* we read the following:

"At Pogranichnaya (Suifenho) the Whites established a Cossack village, called Saroobenskaya, headed by Ataman Ovchinnicoff and his assistant Bruseff. The Whites proclaim that they intend to invade the Soviet Far East, take possession of Habarovsk, subdue the Soviet peoples, and re-establish the former Empire, selecting a Czar. At the village they are seen singing the Monarchist hymn."

No such a village is in existence near Suifenho.

Propaganda for Fools

Despite the fact that the Chinese forces had not a single Russian soldier the Red paper goes on to say:

"In a pocket of the White Russian officer, killed during the recent encounter at Manchuli, a letter was found addressed to his friend, saying among other things: 'Boy, very soon we will live as in former days. Land shall be returned to the owners, and therefore keep the documents in security. Let us revenge ourselves. Down with the Reds'."

Propaganda, indeed, intended for fools only.

In the *Otpor* one finds some sidelights on the activities of the various forces of the army. Especially worth noting is the following passage:

"Our tanks could do their work only by means of extreme courage and efficiency, for the enemy was charging them yesterday with bayonet."

Work of the Red airplanes was deemed worthy of the following comment from Kim, the pilot, a Korean, who writes in the *Otpor*:—

"In summer we were making the trial flights above Manchuli, not going beyond the frontier line. At last the order came to bombard the town, and on we went carrying with us death and destruction. We flew above the railway station, headquarters, wireless and let go on to each of them our presents."

Noteworthy are the deficiencies against which the Red scribes fight. We find, for instance a special column headed in bold types. "Keep Down Our Victories". Really, the column is worth reading. Regarding the role of the commanders we read the following:

"The officer ought to command, whereas in action he often is not heard, everything goes by its own way, without his ruling hand. Our officers and men lack initiative and the determination to take the right and timely action, and on account of this our losses at times are heavy. During fighting we have no commands from the officers—everything goes on in a chaotic way. Everyone has binoculars, but nobody directs the fire. In action it is extremely essential to have an uninterrupted supply of ammunition, whilst our supply is at times very bad."

Poor "Red" Discipline

It is also very evident from the paper that the discipline of the Red soldier when under fire was not up to what it ought to have been. The paper cites a great many cases of cowardice among the rank and file. To remedy the situation the paper gives very useful advice on: How a soldier should conduct himself under rifle and artillery fire; How to move about in trenches; How to shelter one self under rifle and machine-gun fire. Is wood a good shelter against bullets? What is the best method of protection from hand-grenades?—and similar subjects occupy a considerable space in the paper. It is rather odd to read about the instances when the Soviet units fired at each other by mistake, inflicting uncalled for losses. "The Kuban cavalry regiment" we read in the paper "has a very bad glory to boast of. Two of their machine-gunners, Comrades Smirnoff and Shack, took the right flank of their own regiment as the enemy and directed the deadly fire on it. The Vladimirsky regiment fired at the Belorechensky regiment. The losses were not considerable thanks to it being night-time."

Further the paper cites the instances when separate fighters showed signs of lack of discipline. Here they are:

"Two soldiers of the Sakhalien regiment were sentries at the wine depot and were afterwards found hopelessly drunk. Unit commander Phomin deserted his machine gun company and was discovered later on behind the fire line. Private Kushner, who was to carry the ammunition, left his unit, and was spreading in the rear panicky stories. Another worthy, Livinoff, fell asleep while on outpost watch duty in the night time. While he was so resting his horse went astray; awakening in the morning he went to look for the horse, not thinking of his premier duty to watch the enemy..."(And every number of the *Otpor* gives instances of similar occurences in the rank and file of the Soviet army.)

The extreme loquacity of the soldiers constitutes a source of great anxiety to the commanding officers. To quote from the paper:

"Unit commander Shumbas was on short leave in the country and gave out to his pals all the details of our position, the number of men in the company and in the regiment, the number of machine-guns, and so on. Another soldier was heard saying, 'To-morrow we shall blow up the mines in Chalainor thus giving out the very secrets of our headquarters'."

"Privates Avdeyeff and Zaharenko", we read further on, "were overheard saying that there is not need to fight against the Chinese, that it was better to do away with the commanders first and then stage a general riot."

The paper is very much surprised to note that the soldiers just named were not punished as they ought to have been; on the contrary they continued to enjoy life and the best of it.

Very bad was, of course, the Intendancy of the army. At Davlia potatoes worth 50,000 roubles decayed. Pocrovsky, Chief of the Intendancy, could not find out who was the "real" responsible party and applied to the *Otpor* for assistance (sic.)

That the Communist Party documents might be deadly weapons for the holders was proved in many cases when the soldiers, members of the party, destroyed, when preparing for battle, their party ticket-books. Here is one: "Private Bikoff, fearing that he will be taken prisoner by the enemy, destroyed his party documents. Other soldiers followed suit ...Machine-gunners Tulgunoff and Ahanayeff deserted the party-member Dalin alone with the gun, leaving him alone to his fate."

Few Chinese Respond to Judge Feetham's Invitation

Judge Feetham, special advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Council, according to the Chinese press, is reported as having said that very few Chinese have responded to the invitation issued several weeks earlier, inviting the general public, and expecially the Chinese to send their written views to him.

"Nearly one month has elapsed since the invitation was issued," Judge Feetham is quoted as saying, "and only a small number of Chinese have come forward to talk with me on the administration of the International Settlement. Written views from the Chinese residents are most welcome and will be given every consideration."

Gen. Han Fu-chu and the $3000 Concubine

BY PAUL K. WHANG

News report from Kaifeng dated Jan. 28 stated that Gen. Han Fu-chu put Tien Lien-chung, head of the Kaiteng Wine and Tobacco Bureau, into prison for three years, owing to the fact that the latter had taken a notorious singsong girl named Ching as his number three concubine for $3000. It further said that according to the statistics of the Kaifeng Public Safety Bureau in the city, the number of men is 134,759, while that of women is only 96,920, and that one, fourth of the males are without wives. This news, though meagre and brief it is, is interesting in that Gen. Han, the head of Honan province, should make such a fuss over this little incident, since to take a concubine in China is as common as to get divorce in Paris. If Gen. Han himself has not any, many other generals and officials have. Then why should Mr. Tien be singled out to be made the scapegoat of the age-old custom, who, by his position as the head of the wine and tobacco bureau, is wholly qualified to spend a little fortune for taking a third concubine? Unfortunately Kaifeng news did not go into details by informing us what had led Gen. Han to take such an action and whether it had been prompted by good motive or by ill-will.

While a detailed account pertaining to the case is as yet not available, some sceptical ones would say that the girl whom Mr. Tien has taken for his third concubine might be also the General's favorite, inasmuch as the girl in question has been noted as Kaifeng's first beauty. Others would say that Gen. Han, being a student of the modern school, naturally hates to see that his subordinate should spend $3000 for a concubine, while the great mass of people in his province are starving to death. Still others would say that with the shortage of females in Kaifeng, Gen. Han can not afford to see that one of his own men should be so selfish as to deprive three other men's chances by taking three females as his concubines. Among the three reasons thus set forth, the last two are seemingly more reasonable, as we do not think that Gen. Han, at this tempestuous season, has had leisure hours to pay homage to a noted beauty. However, we wonder whether there is any ruling in Kaifeng against the system of concubine-taking. If there is not, then our poor Tien would be guilty of something which he himself was unaware of, and must contend his hard luck by spending three years at "Sing Sing". While we sympathize with Mr. Tien's plight, we in the meantime should applaud Gen. Han's action which by all means deserves wide publication throughout China. We are sure that if Gen. Han stays long enough in his office, he will at least put a check among the people in general and his officials in particular in their concubine-taking competition.

Concubine System Most Ancient

The system of concubine-taking, to all intents and purposes, is not a product of modern times, but an age-old custom. Even going back as far as the time of Confucius, we find the word "concubine" in his books. All the kings, good or bad, in our history were alike in having a harem of wives and concubines. The old teaching that to have off-spring is the first requisite to fulfill filial piety has particularly lent great weight to fostering the growth of this system. On the pretext of this excuse, a male can lawfully take concubines when his wife has given birth to no male children. Gradually concubine-taking has become a fashion rather than an excuse. "Now-a-days, many wealthy people look upon the concubine as an ornament of their house, without whom the domestic life would be dreary and irksome. The present tendency is, the more wealthy the people, the larger the number of concubines. This fashion hits especially hard at the officials, who, by dint of their power and easy-earned money, can afford to take as many concubines as they can manage to get around with them. In the bye-gone days, the petty officials, in order to curry favor of their superiors, used to present pretty girls to them as gifts. Gen. Chang Chung-chang, of bandit fame and once the warlord of Shantung, has boasted of his collection of fifteen or more concubines, many of whom, as we have been told, have been gifts of his subordinates. Besides this notorious bandit chief, there has been a host of other officials who have maintained a harem of concubines. With the officials leading the way, concubine-taking has become as popular as ever, and it has taken a firm grip upon Chinese social life.

That the system of concubine-taking is a menace to our social life is a matter which needs no explanation. It tends to demoralize domestic life, breed family trouble and loosens the family tie. Time and again we have witnessed that many a well-known family has been broken up either because the wives and concubines have been at odds, or because the children of different blood could not live harmoniously under the same roof. Every day newspapers have contained columns of such scandals, many of which have to be settled in the courts. Under the movement of female emancipation, its sponsors have shouted such a slogan as "Down with the system of concubine-taking", but their appeals have certainly fallen upon the deaf ears of the public, and their earnest endeavor has failed to work any appreciable result. Therefore above everything else, China is now faced with a big social problem, the importance of which deserves our immediate attention.

In reading the news of the Kaifeng incident, we can not help giving a word of praise for Gen. Han's action, and urging him to go one step further by making it a rule in his province that concubine-taking is illegal and that the offender shall be severely punished. Gen. Han, being the head of Honan province, can easily act upon what we suggest, and through his initiation he will set a good example for the offcials of his neighbouring provinces. We are firmly in the belief that many other provincial heads, who are as progressive as Gen. Han is, will instantly follow suit by installing the like measures in their respective domains. As the question primarily concerns the women, we hope that all educated females will unite to inaugurate a nation-wide movement for the abolition of the system of concubine-taking. For the promotion of the welfare of our domestic life, and for the defending of our women's rights we, one and all, should lend our support to this movement in order to make it a successful one.

Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1930.

Japanese Business Investments in China, 1929.

(Nankai University Statistical Service)

The statistics on Japanese business investments in China, as presented herewith have been compiled from data furnished by the Japanese banks and corporations and from other authoritative sources, by Masnoske Odagiri in his 1929 report to the Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is believed that these statistics represent the most dependable figures yet available. The total amount of such investments reaches 1,809,154,000 yen, of which nearly seventy-five percent is apportioned to the following four groups of enterprises:—(1) railways, transportation, warehousing; (2) banking and trust; (3) spinning and weaving (4) agriculture, mining, forestry. In the first group, by far the most important is the South Manchuria Railway. This company operates 600 miles of railways involving a capital outlay of 550 million yen, of which sum 150 million yen is invested in subsidiary enterprises. In the second group are banks engaged in general banking, foreign exchange and industrial investment. The third group, spinning and weaving, has a total investment of 250 million yen—228 million yen for cotton spinning and weaving, and 22 million yen for silk and flax spinning. In the fourth group, namely agriculture, mining, and forestry, the largest percentage of the investment goes to Manchuria; while a fair share is found in Hupeh and Shantung.

Of the total Japanese business investments in China, 67.5 percent is concentrated in a few leading commercial and industrial centers. Dairen is at the top of the list, where a major part of the Japanese investments are for the South Manchuria Railway Company and its subsidiaries, while the rest is distributed among steamship, oil pressing, gas and other enterprises. Shanghai takes the second place where cotton spinning is the most important among the Japanese undertakings, followed by carrying trade and banking business. In Tsingtao the most heavily invested industries are cotton spinning and weaving and silk reeling, next to which are match making, oil pressing, and flour milling. In Tientsin, cotton spinning is responsible for 55 percent of the total investment, while tobacco and match manufacturing for another 34 percent. Of the investments in Hankow, 60 percent is assigned to foreign trade and navigation concerns, 15 percent to cotton spinning, and 25 percent to banks and other minor enterprises.

By Enterprises	Yen	By Cities	Yen
Railway Transportation, Warehousing	650,152,000	Dairen	703,093,000
Banking and Trust	256,332,000	Shanghai	274,005,200
Spinning and Weaving	250,645,000	Tsingtao	139,645,000
Agriculture, Mining, Forestry	206,695,000	Mukden	50,120,400
General Trading	162,860,000	Hankow	40,040,760
Manufacturing	144,941,000	Tientsin	35,963,000
Electric, Gas	47,211,000	Canton	7,337,000
Civic Engineering, Construction	31,708,000	Peiping (Peking)	7,178,000
Marine Products	1,810,000		
Other	56,800,000	Other	511,771,640
Total	1,809,154,000	Total	1,809,154,000

The Essential Aspect of Abolition of Extrality

BY LIU- YU-YIN (劉鈺隱)

The National Government issued on Dec. 28, 1929 a mandate to declare extraterritoriality abolished as from January 1, 1930. This has been due to the unanimous demand of the Chinese people in their revolutionary efforts to free themselves during these years. It is also happy to state that this legitimate step of the National Government has been met sympatheticly by all the Powers in principle. China's stand is based chiefly on the following grounds:

1. From the standpoint of national sovereignty, China is recognized as an independent member in the community of nations; hence she is entitled to a place of freedom and equality as compared with other nations. It is indisputable that extraterritoriality which is essentially incompatible with national independence and equality, should be ruled out of existence from the present civilized world.

2. The principle known in international law as *rebus sic stantibus* may be properly invoked: Extraterritoriality being an obsolete medieval institution, unfit for the present-day state of things, this practice has actually prevented China's political, economic and social development and progress. Worse still, it has been to the Chinese people a constant source of irritation and humiliation, having done irreparable damage to the friendly feelings between China and the Powers and prevented international trade in this country from being fully developed Who will refuse to agree to the abolition of a system which is conducive neither to international friendship nor to trade?

3. Extraterritoriality has been abolished practically from all the countries where it was once tolerated. Japan, Turkey and Siam may be pointed out as the latest instances. Well now, China remains the only nation which has not recovered her lost rights of jurisdictional sovereignty as yet. Common sense will dictate that abolition of extraterritoriality in China is not to be opposed.

4. The abuses and accretions of the extraterritorial regime are numerous: Under the shelter of extraterritoriality, unlawful acts are committed by foreign nationals—smuggling of narcotic drugs, arms and ammunition, harboring of criminals, establishment of post offices and police stations, issuing of bank-notes, controling of Chinese financial market, refusal to pay taxes to the Chinese Government, and interfering with Chinese legal jurisdiction and what not. Furthermore, the consular judges are found in most cases unsuitable as such owing to their lack of legal training, for they are primarily commercial agents looking to the protection of their respective nationals in addition to commercial matters. The principle of judicial independence as opposed to the administrative is completly ignored. It is inevitable that partiality is the rule rather than the exception in judgments passed by the consular judge who is ever too anxious to shield his own nationals, the defendants, to the prejudice of the Chinese or other foreign nationals, the plaintiffs. The personal character of consular jurisdiction leads to a state of judicial confusion, since the consular courts are competent to deal only with nationals of their respective states. The multiplicity of courts and diversity of laws have given birth to evils of judicial uncertainty and disparity of judgment and punishment. The evil consequence of consular jurisdiction is further aggravated by the fact that there is no right of appeal from consular decisions in most cases except the United States and Great Britain. Though the other Powers also allow appeals from decisions, but that must go to the highest tribunal in the country of the treaty state. This phase of consular jurisdiction constitutes a practical denial of justice to the Chinese people in view of distance and expense. Nothing is more obvious than the absurdity of the whole machinery of consular jurisdiction.

Powers Use Untenable Arguments

Though the defects and abuses of consular jurisdiction as above enumerated have been universally recognized, yet some of the Powers begin to make other demands so as to delay the abolition of extraterritoriality. First of all, they seem to demand the compliance on the part of China with the recommendations of 1926 rendered by the International Commission on Extraterritoriality before the surrender of consular jurisdiction in China. Secondly, it is contended that out of the extraterritorial Powers, six countries, namely, Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Brazil and Norway will continue to uphold their right of extraterritoriality until the expiration of the commercial treaties between those countries and China, which have still some years to run. So they argue that they will not surrender consular jurisdiction until the old treaties are replaced by new ones. Such arguments should be speedily dismissed as lame excuses, for they are far from being tenable.

The idea of insisting on the revision of commercial treaties and the abolition of extraterritoriality simultaneously is totally misleading inasmuch as the two are all together different entities and therefore must not be confused. Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal and Spain, which concluded new treaties with China last year, agreed to abolish extraterritoriality by January 1, 1930. There are also two countries, namely, Japan and Sweden whose treaties with China have already expired. It is a foregone conclusion that both of them will have to waive their right of consular jurisdiction when new treaties shall have been concluded to replace the old. Though the treaties of the remaining six extraterritorial Powers, i.e. Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Brazil and Norway still have some years to carry before expiration, yet there is hardly any reason why they can refuse to meet the legitimate aspiration of the Chinese people by agreeing to a speedy liquidation of the extraterritoriality problem. There is no provision in any of the old commercial treaties stipulating that the question of extraterritoriality can not be taken up until the expiration of such treaties. On the contrary, it is provided that the Powers will be prepared to relinquish their extraterritorial rights at any time when the Chinese judiciary has been deemed satisfactory. A perusal of the treaty stipulations in that connection will fully show that such is the case:

Extrality vis-a-vis Commercial Treaties

1. Great Britain and the United States: Article 12 of the Sino-British Commercial Treaty of 1902 and similarly Article 15 of the Sino-American Commercial Treaty of 1903 provide: "China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain (or the United States) agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she (or the United States) is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her (or the United States) in so doing." Nothing is still clearer than the fact that the abolition of extrality has nothing to do with the expiration of commercial treaties.

2. France: Article 36 of the treaty of Whampoa of 1844 and likewise Article 40 of the treaty of Tientsin of 1858 provide: "If hereafter the Government of His Majestic Emperor of France considers the modification of some of the stipulations of the present Treaty to be necessary, it shall have the liberty to open negotiations for that purpose with the Government of China, after an interval of fully twelve years reckoned from the date of the exchange of ratifications." It is to be noted that it is not explicitly said whether the said treaty would continue in force after the lapse of the stipulated period of twelve years if no revision was made. It may be fairly assumed that the Sino-French Treaty has already served its term and should have been replaced by a new treaty. China has the full right to negotiate a new treaty with France at any time in view of the termination of the old one. Legally speaking, the extraterritorial rights of French nationals in China have gone along with the treaty itself. China has the full right to withdraw the extraterritorial right apart from the conclusion of a new treaty with France.

3. Holland: In a separate Article of the Treaty of Tientsin of 1863, "It is agreed that on each occasion of a revision of the tariff of duties on foreign goods in the Chinese Empire, which may or shall hereafter occur in conformity with the treaties concluded between China and other Foreign Powers, the Netherlands Government shall have the right to participate in the negotiations to take place to that effect; on account of which, therefore, no special term of revision of the said tariff has been stipulated in the present treaty between the Netherlands and China." No reference is made to the question of extraterritoriality in that clause of revision.

4. Brazil: In the Sino-Brazilian Commercial Treaty of 1821, it is provided that the treaty can be revised by any one of the two high contracting Parties after a period of ten years reckoned from the date of exchange of ratifications. It is plain that the abolition of extraterritoriality is fully in accord with treaty stipulations. China can at any time open negotiations with Brazil for that purpose.

5. Norway: In the treaty of Canton of 1847, it is stipulated, "Inasmuch as the circumstances of the several ports of China open to Foreign Commerce are different, experience may show that inconsiderable modifications are requisiste in those parts which relate to commerce and navigation; in which case the two Governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by the means of suitable persons appointed

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to conduct such negotiations." The matter of extraterritoriality is on a different footing from that of commerce and navigation. While the stipulations concerning commerce and navigation is fixed at the expiration of twelve years from date of ratification, the matter of extraterritoriality is left unprovided for as to its revision or abolition.

China May Abolish Extrality

In view of the treaty stipulations of the six countries, it may be concluded that China is in a position to abolish extraterritoriality in the case of France and Brazil as well as to negotiate new treaties with the two countries on a basis of equality and reciprocity inasmuch as their old treaties have long expired. In the case of Holland, the question of extraterritoriality is in no way related with the duration of the commercial treaty. Great Britain and the United States have explicitly pledged to relinquish their respective extraterritorial rights, "when they are satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant them in so doing." Thus, the contention that extraterritoriality can not be relinquished in the case of some countries before the expiration of their commercial treaties with China is completely unfounded.

The foreign Powers look upon the abolition of extrality with misgivings because they think that China's legal and judicial system is not perfect. Such a view has been entertained not only by foreigners in general; but it was definitely referred to in the replies of the six Powers to the National Government's note of April 27, 1929. Although it is hardly necessary to give the contents of the replies in detail, there is a particular point worth mentioning, that is, that all the Powers in their respective replies gave particular prominence to the recommendations of the 1926 International Commission authorized by the Washington Resolution. They seem to insist that they will not agree to the abolition of extraterritoriality in China until the 1926 Recommendations shall have been satisfactorily complied with. It is plain that the Powers have demanded China's legal and judicial reforms as condition to the abolition of the extraterritorial privileges.

It must be pointed out, however, that the Washington Resolution was no more than a general principle and its binding force is not such as to prevent the abolition of extraterritoriality in China from being realized. It is also true that while the 1926 Recommendations are a collateral aid to the solution of the extraterritoriality problem, China is not by any means bound hand and foot by these recommendations in the recovery of her inherent right of jurisdictional sovereignty. On the contrary, she is at liberty to either accept or reject these recommendations as provided for in the Washington Resolution. In view of these facts, the Powers' insistence on the compliance of the Recommendations on the part of China as a condition to the abolition of extraterritoriality is without any legal support.

Legal and judicial reform constitute an internal affair of an independent sovereign state, with which any outside interference is absolutely unwarranted. China has, during the past decade, spared no effort in her legal judicial reforms; the National Government, since its inauguration, has made still more marked progress in her judicial reforms and in the codification of new laws based on modern legal principles. It must be said that such progress has been possible not so much because of the 1926 recommendations as of her own desire to build up a perfect Governmental machinery. May it be said that the Powers have no right to force on China legal and judicial reforms any more than she can demand from these Powers the modifications of their political and economic organizations by means of a treaty. That is why the Chinese people have been indignant, and rightly so, over the Powers' inclusion of 1926 recommendations as a condition to the abolition of extrality. They have regarded that as an insult on their national honor.

Doubt has been entertained by foreigners in China that their life and property will be given adequate protection after consular jurisdiction is abolished; they think that China's legal and judicial system is still imperfect. Such a state of mind has been caused by ignorance on the part of foreigners of the legal and judicial progress that has been made by China during recent years. Despite their imaginary misgivings, the fact remains that the Germans, Austrians and subsequently the Russians who have lost their rights of consular jurisdiction in China and come under the jurisdiction of Chinese law and courts, have had no cause for complaint that their rights and interests have been in any way jeopardized. This fact fully attests that China's legal judicial system has been on the whole satisfactory.

China Makes Progress in Reform

As aforesaid, China has during recent years made marked progress in the matter of legal and judicial reforms. It will be useful to refer to some of the important phases of this progress: The work of revising and codifying laws has received serious attention of the National Government. It promulgated in the course of 1926 eight law codes, namely, the Criminal Code the Regulations of Criminal Procedure, Copyright Law, Regulations of Copyright Procedure, the Criminal Suit Law, the Regulations of Criminal Suit Procedure. In order to further ensure the independence of the judiciary, the National Government adopted in November of that year the five-Power form of constitution under which the Judicial Yuan, as contrasted with the Legislative, the Executive, the Examination and the Control Yuan, has its independent status and functions. Thus, under the present system of the Chinese Government, an independent judiciary has been a reality.

The codification of laws as undertaken by the Legislative Yuan has progressed steadily. The important new laws have been promulgated one after another. They are the Nationality Law, the Regulations of the Nationality Law Procedure, the General Principles of the Civil Code, the Procedure Law of the General Principles of the Civil Code, Opium Prohibition Law, the Military Criminal Law, the Exchange Law, the Negotiable Instruments Law, the Law of Obligations of the Civil Code, the Law of Things of the Civil Code, the Corporation Law, the Maritime Commercial Law, the Insolvency Law, the Insurance Law and Fishing Law. The Civil Arbitration law, the Inheritance Law and the Courts Organization Law are now being drafted by the Legislative Yuan. It is expected that their promulgation will be made in the near future.

The progress made in the matter of legal and judicial reforms has also been great. The number of modern courts has been greatly increased. For the present, there are twice as many such modern courts as there were three years ago. To be specific, there were formerly only twenty-three High Courts and now they are increased to twenty-eight; the high branch courts are increased from twenty-six to thirty-two; the district courts are increased from sixty-six to one hundred and four; branch district courts and the Hsien courts are increased from twenty-three to two hundred and seven. A grand total of 374 courts has been increased. There were no more than 63 modern prisons three years ago, and now they are increased to 79. In the meantime, there are different prison regulations promulgated with a view to the improvement of the prison system. Finally, the training of judicial officials has also received serious attention. In a nutshell, the Chinese judiciary has been rendered on the whole satisfactory since the inauguration of the Judicial Yuan. In view of this fact, the charge that the Chinese judiciary is imperfect is not well grounded.

No Fear of Party Organs

There are still two more points in regard to the administration of justice in China which the foreigners regard with misgivings. They are, (1) the question of responsibility in criminal matters, and (2) the interference of party organs with the judiciary. The Anglo-American principle of *habeas corpus* is incorporated in the Chinese new Criminal Code: It is provided that any criminal shall be tried within 24 hours of his arrest. This will go far to ensure guarantee to personal liberty of the people and may help dispel any misgivings and doubts hitherto entertained by foreigners. The matter of interference by party organs with the judiciary is absolutely unfounded, so far as the administration of justice for the general public is concerned. It is true that party organs occasionally come to the assistance of courts to deal with counter-revolutionary issues of a political character which the ordinary law courts feel incompetent to handle according to the ordinary procedure. Yet even then special care is exercised to guard against abuses through the adoption of proper procedure. It has been the rule to adopt the jury system in trial of counter-revolutionary issues. Let it be reiterated that such interference is limited exclusively to cases of a political character and that such interference in cases having no relation with politics or plotting against the present central Government is practically unheard of and unknown. In other words, while party organs step in to handle counter-revolutionary elements, the administration of justice in cases having no relation with politics or counter-revolutionary activities is left entirely in the hands of the judiciary, uninterfered with. Foreigners living in China, being supposed not to participate in politics or counter-revolutionary activities, and in fact, being all engaged in peaceful pursuits of education, trade, industry, and residence, the danger of interference from party organs in the administration of justice is non-existent. There is no cause for anxiety in that regard on the part of foreigners.

It is necessary to point our that modern juristic principles have been incorporated in the newly promulgated Chinese law codes with special reference to home conditions. In China's new codes of law, there is recognized by all western Powers a sound legal system peculiar to itself—a system which, in fact,

has not as yet been adopted by other countries but has long become in China an integral part of her social customs and has now been formally incorporated in the law codes. That is no other than the system of civil arbitration. The operation of such arbitration system has the benefit of reducing the number of cases in law suits which would otherwise be necessary to be instituted in courts and the expense thus involved. Foreigners in China, following the surrender of consular jurisdiction, will be entitled to share the benefit of this arbitration system which they cannot otherwise enjoy in their respective home countries. In view of such established condition of things, all the misgiving and doubts on the part of foreigners concerning Chinese judicial system are, to say the least, born of their ignorance of the actual state of the Chinese judiciary. It is not too much to say that such misgivings will be readily dispelled should they care to understand the new Chinese judiciary in its true light.

Why Foreigners Want No Change

To put it in another way, the alleged imperfection of the Chinese judiciary is due to their inherent contempt for Chinese administration of justice. It is both unfair and unreasonable for them to pass judgments on the present Chinese judiciary in the light of their old distorted conceptions, Notwithstanding the marked progress made by China during recent years in her legal and judicial systems, foreigners in China are decided to retain their rights of extraterritoriality as long as possible. It is no wonder for the Chinese people to gain the impression that the foreigners who are proud of their good laws and courts in their home countries become the least law-abiding after they have come to China which, in their opinion, is no more than a state of Nature. They are able to commit crimes with impunity under the shelter of extraterritoriality. It is natural that they are averse to a change from the abused system of consular jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of modern Chinese courts.

In recapitutation, it may be said that there is no validity in the argument that consular jurisdiction cannot be relinquished in the case of the aforesaid six countries before the expiration of the commercial treaties or that consular jurisdiction will be retained on the pretext that the Chinese judiciary s still imperfect. It goes without saying that such arguments are absolutely groundless. The revision of commercial treaties and the abolition of extraterritoriality are entirely two different matters which have no relation whatsoever with each other and hence should not be confused. It has been fully demonstrated in the case of such non-extraterritorial nationals as the Germans, Austrians and the Russians that foreign life and property in China have been given satisfactory protection by the Chinese judiciary. It must also be remembered that the treaties which have given the foreign nationals their rights of consular jurisdiction were concluded fully over eighty years ago and under circumstances which were radically different from what they are today. The development of the new spirit of Chinese Nationalism, the progress of the Chinese national revolution, the achievement of political unification, the struggle for economic betterment for the people and the legal and judicial reforms and one hundred and one things are far from being the same as those of eighty years ago. If the principle in international law known as *rebus sic stantibus* may be invoked, it is properly applicable to the abolition by China of the anachronistic system of extraterritoriality which was once granted to the Powers by the inefficient and corrupt Manchu Government out of sheer ignorance. That will help China remove the fundamental limitation of her national sovereignty and thus give her a chance to contribute her quota to the grand total of world progress on the one hand and ensure to the foreigners the enjoyment of the benefit of the Chinese political genius on the other.

Ministry of Finance Trying to Have Dollar Supplant Tael

Hsu En-kan, a representative of the Ministry of Finance, has recently been conferring with the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Bankers Association in Shanghai with a view to arriving at the best plan of abolishing the tael and substituting the dollar as the unit. One of the difficulties is the great multiplicity of subsidiary coinage, both silver and copper. The *Kuo Wen* news agency states that the Ministry of Finance is going to ask the National Government for a circular order to the various provincial authorities, prohibiting unauthorized coinage and indiscrimate circulation of bank notes. A spokesman of the Ministry is quoted as saying that in Szechuen province alone there are at least 20 kinds of subsidiary coins, mostly copper coins varying in value from 10 to 100 cash.

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Industrial Accidents in China

BY H. D. LAMSON

PART IV

Workmen's Compensation in China

(Continued from February 15)

While there is no set policy for compensation in China, employers usually recognize some responsibility in the way of compensation. A minimum is the payment of medical fees up to a limited period of time while the victim is in the hospital. In case of death there seems to be a common policy of helping, largely to defray the cost of funeral expenses. There is, however, a general lack of adequate compensation for relatives of the deceased wage-earner, for buying a coffin will not bring in the wages which the dead man might have earned in the future. There is also very inadequate compensation for permanent disabilities. The mere payment of a man's medical expenses while he is in the hospital will not repay him for the loss of a hand or a hand or an arm and the reduction of income which such a permanent disability brings with it. In general, we may say that conditions of compensation in China are such that the effects ot accidents over the long period afterward to relatives or to the injured worker himself, are not met by adequate compensation. The worker is not protected by law or by custom from the long-time effects of industrial accidents.

We may examine the replies received by the students relative to compensation policies in the study of the twenty-six industrial undertakings referred to previously.

Silk Filature, Chapei, Shanghai: Usually pay wages during absence from accident, plus one-half of hospital bill. There is no other compensation for injury. In case of a death one year's wages is given to relatives.

Flour Mill, Shanghai: Pay wages and medical fee when injured. At death from accident, half-year's wages paid in compensation varying with length of time worked in mill.

Electrical Fixtures Mfg. Co., Shanghai: Full wages paid during illness if less than one month, plus hospital expenses. In case of death from accident, one-half year's wages is paid and fifty dollars in addition.

Rice Mill, Wuhu: Wages and medical fee, no time limit stated. At death, one-year's wages plus compensation, not stated.

Electricity Plant, Wuhu: Wages paid during illness from accident if less than one month, plus medical expenses. At death, one year's wages, plus fifty dollars is paid.

Workshops of Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo Railway, at Zah Kou (Hangchow): Medical fee and an indefinite amount. Wages paid only in part when ill. Death compensation indefinite.

Iron Works, Hangchow: Small plant, has no definite policy. Pay wages for "a few days" if ill, but no longer. No compensation to injured if more than $15. No policy regarding compensation for death, since the issue has never come up.

Iron Pot Maker, Hangchow: Pay burial expenses in case of death. Will pay wages if injured worker is out two weeks. No very definite policy.

Iron Works, Hangchow, No. 2: They decide according to the severity of the case. Give a few dollars for medical fee. Indefinite.

Weaving Company, Hangchow: No definite policy. $25 to injured worker and part wages when absent.

Building Contractor, Hangchow: "Of course we hope to pay as little as possible. When the laborer is poor, we pay a little more." Does not pay hospital bills nor any lump sum for injury. "Just a little if the laborer demands it."

Contractor No. 2, Hangchow: Pay half of wages of a few weeks. Some compensation at death,

Contractor No. 3, Hangchow: Pays hospital bills, and wages in half up to time limit of two weeks when injured is absent.

Contractor No. 4, Hangchow: Pays part of medical fee. Pays wages in part. Rather indefinite policy.

Contractor No. 5, Hangchow: Pays some death compensation and some medical fees, but policy is indefinite.

Silk Filature, Hankow: In case of loss of limbs, full pay is given for six months. In case of death, varying amounts are given from $200 to $400. If injured is absent, pay is given up to three months.

Hanyang Arsenal, Hankow: The arsenal conducts its own hospital and medical treatment is free. Wages paid in full during absence due to injury. If the worker has tuberculosis, he is sent to the Arsenal sanitarium and receives half wages. In case of death from injury, compensation is paid in amounts varying from $100 to $500 depending on the length of time the deceased had worked in the plant: $100 if one year, $500 if five years, etc. $500 is the maximum, however, for death compensation.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Workshops, Shanghai: Pay medical fee and wages of injured. At death pay wages for a year and compensation depending on length of service.

Paper Mill, Shanghai: Pays hospital bills and wages while sick. Indefinite on death compensation.

Shanghai Lunghwa Arsenal: Pay medical expenses plus wages. In death, wages, plus savings plus compensation and contributions from friends.

Kiangnan Shipbuilding Co., Shanghai: Wages and medical fees. At death, pay the worker's savings plus a year's wages.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Workshops, Shanghai: Medical fees and wages up to one month. In case of clinic fees, worker pays one-half. Death compensation includes year's wages and an additional sum depending on length of service.

Paper Mill, Hanyang: Injured workers are given jobs in other departments, at lower pay. Pays medical fee up to three months, but after three months, worker pays one-half. No wages are paid while worker is out injured, but a sum is given to support the family up to three months. Death compensation varies from $150 to $550.

Flour Mill, Pootung: Medical bills and one-half wages up to three months. Death compensation is $200 or $300.

Pao Chong Iron Works, Hankow: Medical bills paid for 100 days or three months, after which the worker pays one-third. At death $100 is given for coffin fee, plus year's wages.

Machine Moulding Co., Shanghai: According to conduct and condition of the worker and his family, medical bills paid. Wages in full. No set time limit.

Small Shops Have No Definite Policy

This gives us a brief summary of some of the compensation policies of certain companies. The smaller plants usually have no definite policy, and many larger ones also have a considerable indefiniteness about their procedure. Something is done for the injured worker and his family in many cases, but not enough.

In the case of eleven deaths from industrial accident in which the amount of compensation was stated, in our study of 130 cases, the average amount paid relatives for death was $225.45. Two of these included some of the worker's own savings plus regular pension provided by the company. The minimum paid was $150, the maximum $320. Some of the cases of permanent partial disability were given the following compensation amounts by their companies:

One worker lost an eye and received ten dollars.

One worker had his foot crushed and afterwards his wage lowered from 40¢ to 28¢ a day and was paid ten dollars. This ten dollars would only pay for the loss of wages (@ 12¢ per day lost) for 83 days, or less than three months. After that he still has his reduced wages, and no further compensation.

A worker had his left hand permanently disabled and received nineteen dollars only.

A laborer received an injury which permanently disabled one arm, but received only fifteen dollars.

Another worker received an injury to his arm which left him unable to move it freely. He received $110, but his earning power was reduced from $15 per month to $10 per month.

One worker's leg was crippled permanently and he received twenty dollars.

A laborer lost all the fingers of his right hand. He received $150, of which $72 was his own, saved by putting it with the company at twelve dollars a year for six years. The rest was considered as a pension.

One worker lost one finger and received twelve dollars Another lost two fingers and received only medical expenses..

A man lost his whole arm and received only hospital fees.

Another worker received injuries crippling an arm and a leg. He received only thirty dollars in addition to medical expenses. His pay was reduced in the plant from 60¢ to 30¢ per day. His compensation would only repay him for his reduced wages for a little over three months.

The practice of giving an injured worker a job in some other department at a lower wage is better than nothing, but

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it does not meet the modern standards of adequate protection for those permanently disabled in the industrial process. The burden should not have to be borne so largely by the worker and his family. It is a burden which society should share largely in carrying.

In a study of the Peiping Rug Industry, made in 1924, the contract between the guarantor of an apprentice and the master, for whom he worked included the following provision:

"In case of sickness, accident, or death (of the apprentice, the guarantor or the parents are responsible for the apprentice." (Peking Rugs and Peking Boys, C. C. Chu and T. C. Blaisdel, Supplement to *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, April 1924, p. 45)

This indicates an unwillingness on the part of the employe to take responsibility for accident or sickness incurred during employment.

China and Compensation Legislation

In March 1923, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peiping promulgated provisional regulations regarding labor. These regulations were to apply only to factories in which the number of laborers employed is over 100, and to factories in which work of an extra-hazardous character, or that which is detrimental to public health, is carried on. One of the articles stated that, "In case of injury to, or of illness of, employees, the owner of the factory must either limit the working hours of the employee or suspend them altogether, in his own discretion; but in case of those who have been injured, or of those who become ill while employed in the factory, the proprietor must pay all of their medical expenses, and must not deduct anything from their wages during the period of the illness of such employees."

While this law was on the whole a step in the right direction, it did not provide anything like the proper compensation for injuries. The most it did was to provide for full wages during illness, and medical expenses. There was no provision for death benefits, or for permanent disability, either partial or total. Furthermore, the law applied only to factories having over one hundred employees: and a great many enterprises have less than this number. It should also be observed that no provision was made for proper inspection of factories or for penalty in case of violation. How far these regulations were obeyed is not known. Some employers probably did try to live up to some of the provisions, but with no penalties for violation, the temptation to ignore them would be very great.

At the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang, held at Canton in January 1926, there were laid down eleven principles of social policy which were described as the workers minimum demands, calling for immediate realization. One of these principles was the "organization of hygiene and safety in factories, and the institution of social insurance." The Third Labor Conference for the whole of China adopted certain principles for social legislation. They approved of the Second Kuomintang Congress' resolutions and added several others. Among these additions was that "The Government should institute a system of workers' social insurance, the funds for which should be derived from contributions of employers and the Treasury."

In February, 1927 there were issued regulations by the Provisional Nationalist Government of Kwangtung, applicable only to that province, regarding hospital workers. Among other provisions it was stated that "On the death of a worker, his dependants must receive compensation equal to six months wages." That this set of regulations concerning hospital employees and the attitude of the government generally made hospital conditions impossible, may be seen from the fact that the Kerr Memorial Hospital for mental diseases had to close because of troubles between employees and the government. This was a tragic event, because that hospital was the only modern institution for the treatment of mental disease in China, and to have to turn out insane patients was very unfortunate indeed.

Some factory regulations were drawn up for Hupeh province and published December 1926. In them was a provision for compensation. "A worker injured in an industrial accident must receive treatment at the expense of the employer. In case of total incapacity, the employer must pay him a pension equal to the wages he would have received during the whole of his life. This pension shall be at the charge of the government if the undertaking ceases to exist. In case of death, the employer must pay the funeral expenses and must pay the family of the victim compensation, varying with the age of the deceased, for a period of from five to ten years".

"A sick worker must receive treatment at the cost of the employer and is entitled to half wages. The death of a worker as a result of sickness gives his family the right to compensation, varying with the number of years in the service of the undertaking." (All of these quotations from regulations are from "Social Legislation in China under the Nationalist Government", C. S. Chan, *International Labor Review*, January, 1929, pp. 60-75)

No National Laid

The Provincial Nationalist Government of Kwangtung promulgated in May 1928 a series of regulations applicable only to that province. These contained the following provisions, "In case workers are injured by an industrial accident, they must receive treatment at the expense of the employer. During the first four months of medical treatment, they must be paid and may not be dismissed. In case of incapacity or death, compensation equal to at least six months wages must be paid to the victim or his family." The Nanking Government has not as yet promulgated its Social Insurance Law. (January 1930) There is, therefore, no national law relative to compensation for accident or sickness.

In the proposed draft of the new labor laws, (see *China Weekly Review*, May 4, 1929) compensation and safety are taken up. Chapter thirteen deals with workers' protection and compensation. Articles 80-82 provide that, "for workers injured in the course of their employment, the factory shall bear their medical expenses ... During the period of their medical treatment they shall not be discharged, and shall be paid their regular wages... For workers permanently disabled in the performance of their duty, the factory shall, besides bearing their medical expenses, pay them regular wages for.....six months, and.....half of their wages for the rest of their lifetime". Until social insurance laws are in force, "the factory shall give to the legal heirs of the workers who die in performance of their duty one hundred dollars for funeral expenses, and a sum equivalent to one year's wages in compensation, and four hundred dollars besides. If, however, the capital of the factory is less than thirty thousand dollars, the factory may petition the proper authorities to alter the sum to be paid."

As for the enforcement of these provisions, factories which in violation of these articles refuse to pay "medical expenses or wages, shall be liable for legal action to be brought by the workers". As we have seen in the West, putting the responsibility for legal action on the workers entails great hardship for them. Payment should be guaranteed by the state, and special machinery created to deal with compensation. The provision for full wages during disability is higher than the practice in the West, where, as a rule, two-thirds is the maximum. If full wages are paid when the worker is sick or injured, there is great danger of his malingering and becoming sick very often, or of prolonging the absence due to injury. Unless compensation and social insurance benefits generally are less than what the individual could get by working himself, the temptation to dishonesty is too great.

Chapter 15 of the proposed laws deals with factory inspection and Chapter 9 with safety provisions, both of which contain provisions which need to be put into force. There are great difficulties in the way, in the need of training of factory inspectors and in the development of a safety movement, either governmental or private. We cannot expect to apply perfect legislation at first. Education must supplement the making of laws.

(To be continued)

American Philanthropic Gifts Greatest in 1929

Gifts to philanthropy in the United States during 1929 reached the tremendous total of $2,450,720,000, or an increase of $120,120,000 over 1928, the previous highest year, according to the John Price Jones Corporation of New York.

The significance of these "magnanimous gifts in money," says the Charlotte *Observer*, "is that the bulk went to religious purposes, with the second largest distribution to education," and we read:

"The exact division was on this scale; Religion, $996,300,000; education, $467,500,000; gifts for personal charity, $279,760,000; organized charitable relief, $278,710,000; health, $221,510,000; foreign relief, $132,000,000; the fine arts, $40,000,000; play and recreation, $20,900,000; miscellaneous reform organizations, $14,040,000.

"Two of the significant gifts to philanthropy during 1929 were Senator James Couzens' trust fund of $10,000,000 to promote the health and welfare of children, and the Maurice and Laura Falk $10,000,000 foundation for educational, religious, charitable, and philanthropic purposes.

"These gifts indicate a tendency to provide for the welfare of the present generation, rather than for making provision for perpetuity."

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51-525

The Manganese Ore Situation

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

Manganese ore has been found in all countries of the Far East with the exception of the island of Formosa. Almost everywhere it is met with in commercial quantities, although no such highgrade and rich deposits are known to exist in the Far East as those found in Russia, Brazil, India, and on the Western Coast of Africa. It is produced in more or less large quantities in China and Japan and in negligible quantities in Indo-China, Korea and the Philippines. In the Russian Far East and in Manchuria it remains as yet untouched.

The chief consumers of manganese ore in the Far East are Japan and China. Home production is insufficient to satisfy the demands of Japan, and the country resorts to imports from China, to the amount of 30,000 tons of this ore annually.

So far as the manganese ores of the Far Eastern countries have been studied, those occuring in China and Japan have been found of a lower grade than the chief ores of the world market i.e. those of India, Brazil and the Caucasus, as may be seen from the comparison of the percentage contents of the Far Eastern ores and the ores above mentioned:

Manganese ores	Percent of manganese	Remarks.
Indian	50.86	Average contents of the exported ore.
Brazilian	50.31	—„—
Caucasian (Chiaturi)	49.58	—„—
Chinese	42.50	Contents varies between 40% and 45%.
Japanese	40 00	Average contents lower than 35%.
American	35.00	Average for the United States.

Since manganese ore has not as yet been mined in the Russian Far East, it has been impossible to obtain any exact data on its average contents, but the general conclusion is that the Russian Far East possesses deposits of very high grade ore.

The chief importers of manganese ore are France, the United States, England, Belgium and Germany, which import, in all, over a million tons, as may be seen from the following table:

CHIEF BUYERS (IMPORTERS) OF THE MANGANESE ORE

Countries	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
	In thousands long tons						
France	259	153	180	223	370	444	479
United States	351	609	399	425	294	302	367
England	610	460	176	343	518	325	278
Belgium	506	199	260	145	143	217	197
Germany	680	52	—	298	66	40	196

Owing to the established importation into Europe of high grade ores from India, the Caucasus and Brazil, it is difficult to expect the export to Europe of manganese ore, out of China, for instance, even if a large supply were found there. However, since but little manganese ore is known to exist in Pacific countries in general, while the United States are obliged to import annually between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of ore, if, therefore, manganese ore of a high grade were discovered in the Far East, it could find a natural outlet into the United States. In this respect, interest is attached to the Russian Far East, where, judging by certain data, ores of high contents might occur. A substantiation of this possibility is found in the not too large but regular export by Japan of its own and Chinese manganese ore to the United States.

The chief world producers of manganese ore, as has been mentioned, are the Caucasus, British India, Gold Coast and Brazil, which yielded in pre-war times and yield now about 90 per cent of the total world output, as may be seen from the figures for 1913 and 1927:

WORLD PRODUCTION OF MANGANESE ORE

Countries	1918 Tons	1918 Per cent	1927 Tons	1927 Per cent
Russia	1,227,000	45.4	1,109,000	33.3
British India	971,000	35.9	1,147,000	34.6
Brazil	122,000	4 5	273,000	8.3
Others	380,000	14.2	373,000	11.7
Gold Coast	—	—	400,000	12.1
Total	2,7000,00	100%	3,302,000	100%

Concerning the world reserves of manganese ores interesting data of Leigh Fermer (well known metallurgist) is available. This authority considers that the reserves of manganese ore in Brazil and in the Chiaturi district alone of the Caucasus amount to no less than 482,000,000 tons, sufficient to last the world several centuries longer at the present rate of consumption of managanese. However, the German geologists are more conservative in their estimates, placing the total world reserves of manganese at 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 tons, a supply sufficient not more than for 100 years (an estimate made in 1929).

After the war the world production of manganese was greatly reduced owing to its insufficient supply to the world markets as result of the temporary suspension and subsequent curtailment of production at the Russian Chiaturi manganese mines, which had been normally supplying over 40 per cent. of the world output. On the other hand, however, although the world steel output is progressing, the latest manufacturing process now demands less manganese for the production of one ton of steel than in pre-war times. Thus, in 1913 one ton of manganese ore was needed for the manufacture of 28 tons of steel, whereas in 1925 the manufacture of 49 tons of steel took the same amount. However, by 1925 the post-war world production of manganese ore attained once more the pre-war level, and surpassed it in 1927, as is shown in the following table:

Years	Metric tons
1913	2,700,000
1920	1,600,000
1921	1,200,000
1922	1,300,000
1923	2,000,000
1924	2,400,000
1925	2,700,000
1926	3,400,000
1927	3,300,000

The present distribution of the most important producers of manganese ore, by countries, may be seen from the statistics, published by the British Imperial Institute and "Internationale Bergwirtschaft" in 1929:

CHIEF PRODUCERS OF MANGANESE ORE.

Countries	1924	1925	1927
	Long tons		
British India	803,006	805,000	1,147,420
Soviet Russia	492,274	507,757	1,109,270
United States	342,985	365,576	—
Brazil	156,670	306,870	273,480
Gold Coast	233,402	338,657	400,000
Egypt	147,780	79,294	150,000
Czechoslovakia	77,860	53,200	—
China (export)	37,928	42,577	75,000
Spain	20,505	36,593	47,000
Austria	14,828	21,044	—
Cuba	28,000	No data	—
Italy	11,902	14,743	—
Germany	3,497	142	—
Total including other countries	2,400,000	2,700,000	3,302,420

Prior to the war, the United States produced scarcely one or two per cent. of manganese, and, although the production was greatly augmented in the course of the war, nevertheless, the United States depend and will continue to depend on manganese ore produced abroad. England is able to satisfy its demand by Indian ore, but France, Belgium, Germany and a number of other countries formerly depended on Russian ore and all of these, especially Germany, are interested in the quickest possible development of the export of the excellent Caucasian manganese. The extent of the manganese famine, caused by the temporary failure of Russian ore, may be judged from the fact, that Japanese, Chinese and Spanish ores, hitherto never exported, now find a market for themselves in the most distant places.

It is a matter of regret that the Far East still delays a really serious development of its manganese industry, producing, at the present time, but the following quite limited quanities of manganese ore:

MANGANESE ORE PRODUCTION IN THE FAR EAST.

Countries	Metric tons	Value in U.S.$.	Remarks
China	75,000	717,500	1927. Official figure of export: 49,983 tons. Plus the quantity used in the domestic smelting of pig iron. See the text.
Japan proper	27,560	321,894	1927. Japanese Geological Survey. 7,349,387 kwan. Yen 643,789 (@ Yen 23.35 a ton).

Korea	1,000	12,500	Output irregular. The only figure available refers to 1923 (@ Yen 25 a ton).
Indo-China..	250	1,250	1924. Indo-China's Geological Service. At U.S.$. 5 per ton.
Philippines..	100	1,000	1925. Approximate estimate of the native output.
RussianFarEast	—	—	Known to exist, but not as yet worked.
Manchuria..	—	—	
Total.....	103,910	1,054,144	

This forms but 3.8 per cent of the world output for 1925 and 3.1 per cent only, in 1927.

JAPAN PROPER

Of practical value in Japan are only the metasomatic manganese ore deposits of the Island of Hokkaido, occurring, chiefly, in the tufaceous sandstone, shale and conglomerate of the Tertiary age. Considerable manganese deposits are absent in Japan, while its reserves are quite limited, so that the country is obliged to have recourse to the importation of foreign manganese for its industrial needs. The Japanese manganese ore is of poor content, yielding on the average not more than 35 per cent. of manganese, while the best deposits yield not in excess of 40 per cent, the ore of economic importance being almost invariably a mixture of manganese oxide. But a few of the deposits can be profitably exploited, so that over three quarters of the manganese ore consumed are imported by Japan, practically from China alone.

The yearly home production of manganese ore in Japan has varied during the recent post-war years between 3,800 and 12,000 tons, as shown by the following table of the manganese ore production of Japan:

Years	Japanese kwan	Metric tons	Value in Yen
1917	13,700,000	51,375	1,356,000
1918	15,198,000	56,992	1,952,000
1919	6,100,000	22,875	690,000
1920	1,460,000	5,475	158,000
1921	1,034,000	3,826	81,000
1924	2,022,560	7,585	218,544
1925	3,210,717	12,040	260,473
1926	4,055,642	15,209	343,333
1927	7,649,380	27,560	643,789

In post-war years Japan has commenced to make irregular but successful shipments of both its own and Chinese manganese to the United States.

CHINA

Manganese mining is of a recent origin in China, and the country in this respect is hardly sufficiently investigated. However, at the present time the occurence of manganese ore in commercial quantities is known in Hunan, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fengtien, where the ore is already produced, and in Chekiang and Sinkiang where many occurrences of manganese ore have been found, but not as yet worked.

The Hupeh replacement deposit yielded only a very small quantity of manganese ore, and the production of importance is now carried on only in Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Kwangsi where the ore occurs in the form of manganiferous sedimentary beds. As a rule, this ore contains, on an average, 40 to 45 per cent manganese.

Nothing has been known as yet about the extent of the manganese ore reserves in China, but it seems they are not insignificant, as in the already producing provinces as well as in Chekiang and Manchuria.

C. Y. Hsieh of the Geological Survey of China, mentions in his Special Report, 1926, some casual but very representative figures of annual production:

Hunan, output of two companies..... 35,000 tons,
Kiangsi, south-east of Loping..... .... 11,000 ,,
Kwangtung, at Chingchow..... 5,000 ,,
Kwangsi ..... 2,000 ,,

The total output of manganese ore in China C. Y. Hsieh estimates at 50,000 tons but we believe this to be a rather considerable underestimation, as 49,983 metric tons represented in 1927 only the exported quantity of ore, whilst China's own iron and steel industry also requires a certain additional amount of manganese. With the quantities of manganese consumed by Hanyehping Co. and Anshan we are inclined to estimate the total output at 70,000-75,000 tons a year.

The following are Customs' export figures, mostly to Japan, calculated in metric tons:

Year	Tons	Value in Hk. Tls.	Value per ton
1925	43,499	328,130	7.50
1926	42,124	302,402	7.18
1927	45,983	397,091	8.63

RUSSIAN FAR EAST

Practically no manganese ore is as yet mined in the Russian Far East, and of the seven deposits known there are but two which have been more or less prospected.

One of the manganese ore deposits deserving attention is situated near the Shilkinsky Zavod, in the Zabaikalia province, where the ore occurs in the form of pure pyrolusite, bedded in contact with quartz porphiry, and limestone.

Another such deposit is located in the Maritime province, in the vicinity of Olga Bay, in the iron ore region (upper reaches of the river Shirokaya Pad). Here the ore occurs likewise as a pyrolustite seam bedded among flint schists. The manganese content of the solid ore is about 59 per cent., while that of the pink flint rock interveined with ore is 37.7 per cent.

The ore reserves of these two deposits have not yet been well determined.

In the Zabaikalia province, in the upper horizons of the silverlead mines, frequently occurs a considerable quantity of earthy manganese and its various oxidisations, forming in the dumps of certain mines thousands of tons of manganese ore. Thus, for instance, it has been officially calculated, that the dumps of the Akatuevsky silver-lead mine alone contain over 20,000 poods, or 327 metric tons of manganese ore of a high grade.

Indo-China

According to the reports of the French Geological Survey of Indo-China, deposits of manganese ore are known in numerous places in Tonkin. They have been partly prospected and some of them have been found to possess considerable value. The ore occurs practically everywhere in the form of pyrolusite of a purplish or blackish tint. Its working was begun but recently to supply the metallurgical plant at Thai-Ngyuen, and in 1924 the Geological Survey registered 250 tons as produced.

Korea

Manganese ore is known to exist in several places, but in small deposits. In one of the recent years an attempt was made to work it and some 1,000 tons were extracted, but in 1924 the official reports indicate no production whatsoever.

Manchuria

Manganese ore has been recently found in North Manchuria, and several important deposits have been already investigated by the Russian mining engineer, K. Molchansky He is credited also with the discovery of several others. Of several deposits known to exist in the Kirin province of North Manchuria, ore, according to Mr Molchansky, is of an outstanding value. Its ore is represented by pyrolusite manganite, braunite, etc.

So far, in South Manchuria only one deposit of manganese ore of commercial value has been found, which has been already worked since 1926, supplying an insignificant quantity of ore to the Anshan Iron-Works.

Philippines

Manganese ore is known to occur on a number of islands of the Philippine group, most of these deposits consisting of manganese oxide. In 1916 the Japanese made an attempt to work mangnese ore in the Philippines and 3,000 tons were exported to Japan in the first year of that attempt. Subsequently, however friction commenced between the Japanese enterprise and the American administration, by 1918 production fell off to 650 tons and, later, under some excuse or other, the Japanese enterprise was closed down entirely. A Manila newspaper, writing at the time about this attempt, stated that the Japanese had planned to develop the Philippine production of manganese to 50,000 tons a year, since the Philippine manganese is of a higher grade than even the Chinese. At the present time, there remains only a negligible native production of manganese ore, of about 100 tons a year.

The Manila Mining Bureau sets down the Philippine manganese ore reserves very conservatively, stating, in one of its annual reports, that of all the known manganese ore deposits in the Philippines, there is not a single one which promises to be of any outstanding value.

Shanghai, February 4, 1930.

Men and Events

"The Prince and the Shellfish," a Chinese classical play in three acts, was presented at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. last Tuesday evening.

A Chinese art collection belonging to Li Wang-ching of Shanghai was sold at public auction in New York February 8, for $27,657.

A special concert under the auspices of the Japanese Y. M. C. A. was given at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. last Saturday evening.

Replacement troops, consisting of five officers and 234 men, for the 4th Regiment U.S. Marine Corps arrived in Shanghai last Friday on the transport *Chaumont*.

Leonard Everett, president of L. Everett, Inc., shipping agents, returned to Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia* end of last week from a trip to the United States.

"Foundation Laying for the New China" was the subject of the address delivered by Dr. David Z. T. Yui at a luncheon of the International Club held at Nanking last Thursday.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, arrived in Hankow on Feb. 14 by airplane and met the committee of the British Chamber of Commerce on H.M.S. Bee in the evening.

A reception was given at the Ambassador Hotell, New York City, on January 29 by the China Society of America in honor of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, High Commissioner of China for the study of navies abroad.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Sydney, Australia, on February 17 announced the death of Mrs. Wearne, wife of Major A. E. Wearne, general manager of *Reuters* in Australia, and for many years *Reuter* correspondent in Peiping.

Van Leer Black, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is making another attempt this year to fly from London to Tokyo, took off at Croydon on Feb. 9 and landed the same afternoon at Marseilles. He is flying in a tri-engined plane.

Following a two-days strike, 170 workers in the leaf cutting room of the B.A.T. old factory at Pootung ended last Saturday morning when all returned after the management agreed to pay them for the period of the strike.

A 130-page syllabus on "Extraterritoriality in China" has been issued by the Citizens' League, and published under the auspices of the Committee on the Abolition of Extraterritoriality, which has its offices at 3 Tou Tiao Hsiang, Drum Tower, Nanking.

Julean Arnold, U.S. Commercial Attache, sailed from San Francisco Feb. 14 on the s. s. *President Jackson* on his return to the Far East after a six months absence in the United States where he made numerous addresses before political and commercial bodies.

A *United Press* dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa. on February 13 announced the death of Arch-Abbot Aurelius Stehle, president of St. Vincent College and Seminary. Arch-Abbot Stehle was formerly chancellor of the Catholic University at Peiping.

The *Kuo Wen* news agency states that Mr. Funatsu, chairman of the Shanghai Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association, will retire from the Shanghai Municipal Council and that Mr. Saito, chairman of the Japanese Settlement's Corporation, is most likely to succeed him.

The Brookings Institute of Washington, D. C., has published a brochure explaining its aims. The Institution was recently incorporated as an amalgamation of the Institute for Government Research, the Institute of Economics, and the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics.

The monthly meeting of the American University Club will be held at 8 o'clock next Friday evening at the American Club. Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, who represented *Harper's Magazine* at the Washington Conference, will speak on "The London Conference for Limitation of Naval Armaments."

Hearing is shortly to be resumed in the appeal of Kao Ying, former vice-consul at San Francisco and Mrs. Kao, who were sentenced by the Nanking District Court in the American consular opium scandal at San Francisco. The appeal will come before the Soochow Higher Provincial Court.

Agrar Pobleme is the title of a quarterly magazine published in the German language by the International Agrar-Institute of Moscow. In it are discussed various problems connected with land throughout the world. The question of land tenure and leasing in China is dealt with by Von A. Poljakow.

Dr. P. T. Pan, Dental Surgeon, licensed in the State of Missouri, U. S. A., has equipped an up-to-date dental office in Sassoon House, Room 214, where he will conduct a general pratice of dentistry. The office is specially equipped for X-ray dental diagnosis by transillumination, surgery of the mouth, etc.

The second volume of "Extraterritorial Cases in China", compiled by Charles S. Lobingier, former Judge of the U. S. Court for China, is now for sale in Shanghai. In addition to the cases heard in the U. S. Court for China there are decisions by eminent authorities on cases involving the question of extraterritoriality in general.

Dr. Ernest M. Best of McGill University, Canada, and a member of the international commission appointed by the National Councils of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. of the U. S. and Canada to study the work being done in foreign countries, was a guest at the regular tiffin meeting of the Y's Men's Club at Dinty Moore's last Monday.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington on Feb. 15, Dr. Benjamin Wallace, head of the foreign department of the U.S. Tariff Commission, has been appointed adviser to T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the National Government. Dr. Wallace was in China a year ago with the Kemmerer Commission of Technical Experts.

The death occurred during the week at Seaside, Oregon, of H. K. Hemperly, for many years resident in China as the representative of American cotton and flour mill machinery houses. Mr. Hemperly was 68 years of age and had been in previous years connected with Andersen, Meyer & Co. and ater with the Jardine Engineering Corporation.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from New York, Mei Lan-fang, the famous Chinese actor, scored a sensation in his first performance on Feb. 16 before New York's most critical audience of theatrical reviewers and special writers. Indications are that his performances are likely to become the sensation of the theatrical season in the metropolis.

The annual report ot the Chinese Western Returned Students' Club of Peiping, recently published, stated that practically all western educated students formerly residents of Peiping, have deserted the city for Nanking and Shanghai, since the removal of the Chinsee government. The report stated that the club in 1925 had a membership of 244 but that the number had dropped to 39 for last year.

R. A. May has been appointed managing director of General Motors, Japan, Ltd., in succession to E. M. Van Voorhees, who has been transferred to Brazil as director of the plant in that country. Mr. May was previously assistant managing director in Japan. The announcement of the change was made by James D. Mooney, vice-president of General Motors, who recently made a trip through the Far East.

Charles Dailey, correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* in Peiping who returned to the United States last summer on account of illness, is planning to return to China this summer. Before returning to China, however, Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are making a trip through the South Seas, starting from Hawaii and including the Fiji Islands, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea, Borneo, Singapore, Zulu Archipelago and finally to Manila.

The Chekiang Electricity Bureau, which is closely associated with the National Construction Commission, has recently placed contracts for one of the largest and most-up-to-date electric power station equipments yet ordered in China. The contract for the electricial plant has been secured by Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd. and is for two B.T.H. 7500 K.W. super-efficient 18-stage turbo-alternators which will generate direct current at a pressure of 14,000 volts.

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington states that the State Department may soon be compelled to rule as to whether Americans individually can surrender their treaty rights in China, especially the right of extraterritoriality, No definite ruling on this important point has ever been made. The question arose from a report that A. N. Smit, an American missionary whose automobile had killed a Chinese in Kiangsu province, had surrendered himself to the Chinese authorities at Tungchow.

Orders for two divorces and one annulment were granted by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the United States Court for China last Monday morning. Thomas McGonagle of the B.A.T. was granted an annulment after advice had been received from Manila that his former wife was already married when he married her. Mrs. Gertrude R. Thorne was given a divorce from Lieut. Thomas S. Thorne on the ground of cruelty and was awarded G$150 a month alimony and G$50 attorney fees. Mrs. Sarah Stella Houpt was granted a divorce from Charles Houpt on the ground of infidelity.

Ellery Sedgwick, editior of the *Atlantic Monthly* and his wife, Hulbert Footner, contributor to *Harpers Magazine* M. Reginald T. Townsend, editor of the *World's Work*, and his wife, Richard Barrett, contributing editor of *Harpers Bazaar*, M. James C. Cooley, sports editor of *Town and Country*, E. R. Martin, publisher of the *World Travellor*, and his wife, and Miss C. A. Schwind, foreign news editor of the *Times*, are members of a party of Journalists who well visit Japan next April on the invitation of the japanese Tourist Bureau. They will probably also later visit Shanghai.

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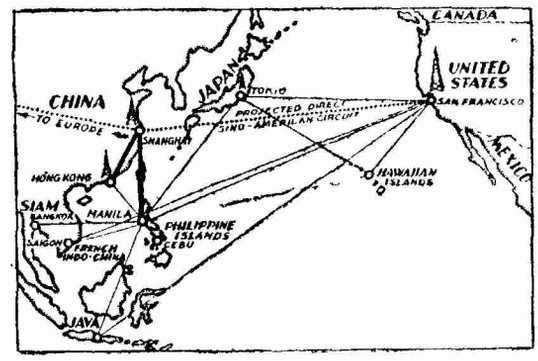

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R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

A representative group of friends and well-wishers of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. were present to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the organization at the official opening of its 30th annual membership and finance campaign Wednesday noon at a luncheon meeting at the Astor House.

From Feb. 28 all men applying for the first time for senior "B" membership privileges in the foreign Y.M.C.A. will be charged an initiation fee of $10 and $20 a quarter or $75 a year membership dues, payable in advance. The dues for those who have paid one year in advance will not be increased. Those who are now members in good standing may pay one year's dues in advance before March 31 at the old rate of $55.

"The Recovery of Sunday as a Holy Day," will be the subject of the morning sermon at Community Church Sunday, Feb. 23, by the pastor, Rev. Lucock. The annual "Fathers and Sons" dinner and entertainment, under the auspices of the church will be held on Saturday evening, March 1 at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. The entertainment will be under the direction of W. W. Lockwood and will consist of bowling, swimming and games in addition to the dinner.

George Washington to Teach New Style World War History

Officials of George Washington university announce that for the next semester they are starting a course of study of "Europe since 1914," in which the version given of the Great War will be entirely different from the popular conception.

The German Kaiser will he held guiltless of desire to launch a world war. On the contrary, according to the findings of schools as they are presented in this new course, he attempted to prevent such a catastrophe.

The course will teach that the Serbian government knew for months in advance of the plot to assassinate the Austrian crown prince. It will also teach that the Lusitania was an armed vessel, carrying war supplies as well as that Count Berthold was largely responsible for plotting war as Austrian foreign minister.

Reports of German atrocities, such as the famous story of how allied dead were boiled up for soap, will be revealed as inventions of propaganda agents.

John Van A. MacMurray Will Head New International Relations School

According to a *United Press* dispatch from New York on February 14, the mystery surrounding the plans for educational activities of John Van A. MacMurray, former Minister to China, have been dispelled through the announcement by Owen D. Young, author of the Young Plan, that arrangements have been made with the trustees of Johns Hopkins University to finance a plan whereby the income on $1,000,000 will be used to establish a Walter Hines Page Memorial School for International Relations which will be placed under the direction of Mr. MacMurray.

The course will cover three years and its principal purpose will be the study of the causes of international differences. An initial three years' financing was arranged by Mr. Young on the understanding that the trustees will raise the $1,000,000 endowment during that period in order that the course may thereafter be conducted on a sound financial basis.

Mr. Young will be chairman of the board of trustees, which will include Secretary of State H.L. Stimson, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, John V. Davis, Senater Carter Glass, Adolph Ochs, Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Wichersham.

Outlines Plans for Chicago World Fair

Plans for the 1933 World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois were outlined by Major L. R. Lohr, manager of the Century of Progress Exposition, at a recent luncheon of the advertising council of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Major Lohr stressed the fact that politics were going to be kept out of the fair, adding that it would be an entirely economic undertaking and that no appropriations would be asked from the government.

The fair grounds will be eight miles long and cover 800 acres with the center of the buildings south of Soldiers' Field and the great transportation building, which will be a university and a show in itself, near 39th Street. This building will be unique in architectural engineering and a pioneer work in the use of construction materials, it is said.

International Affairs

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Oxford University Press

Amen House, Warwick Square, London E. C. 4,

44 Peking Road, Shanghai.

51-530

Bankers and Businessmen Discuss Silver Crisis

A representative meeting of foreign and Chinese bankers businessmen and government officials was held at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, February 17, to discuss measures to cope with the situation created by the slump in the price of silver. Those present at the conference included M. T. Elzear, of the Banque de l'Indo Chine, Ching Shun-chin, chairman of the Shanghai Native Bankers' Association, Dr. W. Vogel, chairman of the German Chamber of Commerce, Z. L. Chang of the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information, C. Fumagalli, chairman of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Kinn-wei Shaw, editor-in-chief of the bureau of industrial and commercial information, E. Charlot, Dr. C. L. Hsia, M. Yonesato, director of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha, K. Tsuchiya, manager of the Mitsui Bank, C.Y. Pan, R. I. Hope, Mr. Hattori, manager of the Bank of Chosen, G. Rust, of the German Bank, V. Fumagalli, Milton C. Lee, L. Kau, P. Dupuy, chairman of the French Chamber of Commerce and Adolf Widmann, of Melchers China Company.

After Dr. S. U. Zau, director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry, who presided at the meeting, had stated the objects of the conference, Mr. Widmann said that the only condition that would help to bring silver to a higher level was the restoration of peace so that trade would flow through its ordinary channels. He opposed any ban on silver.

Mr. Elzear, speaking on behaf of the Banque d'Indo-Chine, stated that in these days silver was merely a by-product of other metals, that America was the principal source of supply, and the imposition of a duty on silver by China would not have the desired result.

Mr. Tsuchiya stated that the heavy slump in silver prices was entirely due to the large surplus supplies from government stocks, derived from demonetized coin, chiefly from the Indian Treasury, from France and French Indo-China (about 105,000,000 ounces extra supply in 1929). It was, he said, not in accord with the spirit of international friendship for those governments to dispose of their stocks persistently in the form of dumping without paying any attention to the welfare of 400 millions of people

Mr Zing, chairman of the native bankers' guild, said that if the Chinese Government would make it necessary for banks of issue to carry 60 percent metallic reserve, it would absorb Tls. 120,000,000 (ounces) of silver and have a healthy reaction on the market.

Li Ming, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, in an interview stated that two factors which seriously affected Shanghai's silver market were, first, the change made by Indo-China to a gold-exchange standard and the frequent and mostly secret sales of silver supplies on the part of the Indian treasury.

ATTITUDES OF THE FIVE POWERS AT THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 424)

England, Spain and Italy must needs possess a larger navy than Italy, a mere Mediterranean Power. In all conferences, she will ask for an Atlantic fleet in addition to a Mediterranean fleet to which latter Italy may possibly put out a claim for parity, but not otherwise. However, France is in point of finance a poor country when compared with England. With so much at stake and with only so much wealth at her disposal, who can wonder that she should strenuously object to the abolition of submarines, a "poor man's weapon", and at the same time insist on the principle of Global tonnage (as against category tonnage) by means of which she may be enabled to build a strong navy at a minimum cost by constructing all her warships in the form of submarines or small cruisers?

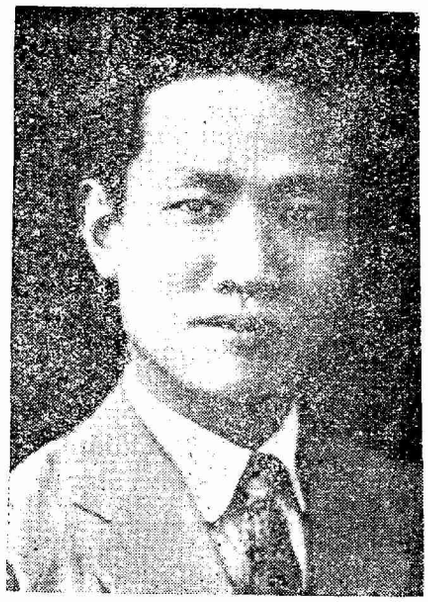
When we inspect Italy's demand for parity with France, we find Italy's naval aims to be virtually identical to those of France. Like France, Italy favors the retention of submarines for the sake of economy. Like France, Italy only asks for a navy which is just adequate for home defence and for the protection of her commercial and colonial interests. Like France too, Italy does not intend to accept the 5:5:3:1,7 ratio.

Such are the attitudes of the five naval Powers at the London Conference.

The London Naval Conference began on a foggy day. Let us hope that it does not end in a fog.

Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1930.

Who's Who in China



Mr. Li Ming-yen

李明炎

Mr. Li Ming-yen, Vice Consul-General; born in 1901 in the Wu Feng district of Hupeh; after receiving his early training in his native district he entered the University of China, Peiping, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Commerce in 1923; chief compiler *Great Evening Post*, Peiping, 1923; sectional chief in the Municipal Government at Chengchow, Honan, 1927; director of Lung-Hai Line, 1928; secretary and later on chief of the business management section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1929-1930; appointed Vice Consul-General to Australia early in 1930. Address, Chinese Consulate-General, Sydney, Australia.

The Modern Chinese Girl.

1. I am the modern Chinese girl:
   My hair I now begin to curl
   And bob and crop the latest style,
   As ne'er before, for quite a while!

2. My feet, you'll see, are now unbound,
   You'll hear my steps from far resound—
   No tott'ring lily as of old,
   No more unto that bondage sold.

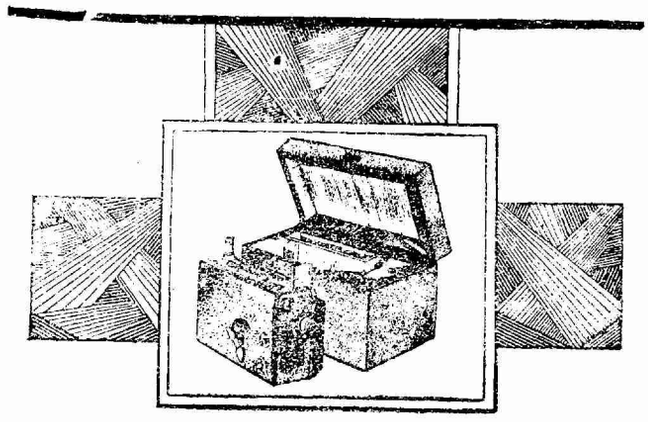
3. My hand and heart are also free—
   To give or keep as pleases me:
   I'll plant my love where it will grow,
   Nor less receive than I bestow.

4. On land, on sea, or in the air,
   My brother's work I claim a share:
   In ev'ry field I strive to beat
   All those that come with me to meet!

5. Still seeking realms afar and nigh,
   My Western sister I'll outvie;
   Nor rest content until Man owns
   Our righteous cause in earnest tones! S.S.

YONG YEW KIM

Seremban, S. S. Jan. 15, 1930.



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51-531

New Books of Interest in the Far East

How the Kellogg Pact Was Born

Information on the Renunciation of War, 1927-1928, by J. W. Wheeler-Bennett; issued under the auspices of the Information Service on International Affairs, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London, 1928. 61 pages text; 131 pages documents and date table.

For those who are interested in obtaining a historical account of the immediate events leading up to the Peace Pact this book is invaluable. It consists of a historical sketch and a collection of the documents pertaining to the negotiations.

The author takes up as the First Phase the Franco-American Negotiations which started the movement of such world-wide interest. This phase is said to have ended when, "on April 17, 1928, the French and United States Governments agreed to submit the entire correspondence which had passed between them relative to a multi-lateral pact for the outlawry of war to the Foreign Offices in London, Berlin, Rome, and Tokio."

The Second Phase includes the drawing in of other nations to the discussion, with the story of their re-actions to the proposals and the re-casting of these in various drafts. The Third Phase began when "on Saturday, June 23, 1928, the American diplomatic representative in fourteen capital cities presented identic Notes covering a third draft treaty at the respective Foreign Offices." "With the receipt of the last acceptances, those of Japan and Czecho-Slovakia, on July 20, the third phase of the negotiations may be said to have closed, and the fourth opened a week later (July 27), when M. Briand began to issue invitations for the formal signing of of the pact in Paris on August 27th."

The documents accompanying this historial sketch are of great interest and the author has done a service in bringing them together in such handy form for reference.

Feb. 11, 1930. G. B. S.

Who Was Guilty for July 14 ?

July 14, by Emil Ludwig; translated from the German by C. A. Macartney; 16 illustrations of European leaders: New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In this book, Ludwig asks the question, "What country wanted the war?" and then proceeds to describe conditions in the various world capitals for the few weeks that preceded the outbreak of the struggle. The masses of the people in none of the countries wanted the war, or even thought of the war. But there were a few persons in Germany, Russia, Austria and France who wanted war and they put it over on the unsuspecting people who found themselves conscripted for service before they realized what it all was about. The British likewise do not escape criticism, for the hesitation or bungling of Grey is held up to the light with the implication that he might have prevented the war had he possessed sufficient courage to tell the Germans that Britain would support Belgium and France. The first chapter in Ludwig's book describes the murder of the Archduke in Sarajevo; tells what was back of it; describes the personality of the murderer, who, interesting to relate recently was deified as a national hero and had a tablet put up in his honor. From this point the author describes scenes and politics in Berlin, Petrograd, London, Paris, Brussels. The book reads like a play and easily could be dramatized. It's a fascinating story, based largely on facts, regarding the bungling diplomacy which prevailed in European capitals in the years preceding the World War and as such is a valuable contribution to the monumental literature dealing with the question, "Who caused the war?" The book should be interesting to the Chinese, particularly diplomats, who are dealing with Far Eastern problems, many of which contain potentialities for war or peace.

A Naturalist's Study of China

China: Mother of Gardens, by E. H. Wilson, Stratford Company, Boston, $10.00 Gold.

This is a de luxe edition revised of "A Naturalist in Western China" published first in 1913.

Nothing so interesting to the lover of horticulture in China has been published since Robert Fortune wrote "The Tea Countries of China" and other works three quarters of a century ago.

Anyone interested in China should know E.H. (Chinese) Wilson, whether interested in plants or not, and if he will read this volume it will probably arouse such an interest.

The author spent eleven years travelling and collecting plants in Western China and is now the keeper of Arnold Arboretum, Boston, which is with Kew Gardens, his alma mater, one of the greatest plant collections in the world.

The China Mr. Wilson describes is one that few people suspect exists at all, for most Chinese and most foreigners in China live where almost every foot of soil has been turned over and over for thousands of years and where there is little chance for wild plants of value to have survived. But Wilson's China is a land of forests and rivers, wild ravines and mountains where he found over 3,500 trees and shrubs and other plants, half of them unknown to horticulture.

So, if one has not read "A Naturalist in Western China" he should follow the author into the Wilds of the West and learn of its beautiful scenery, its interesting geology and of its surpassing horticultural wealth, as he travels afoot and by chair stopping at wayside inns in Northwestern Hupeh and on into the rich Red Basin of Szechuen.

Chapters IV, V, VI, XIX, XX, XXI might be omitted by all but the enthusiast who would be interested in "The Richest Temperate Flora in the World". But all the remainder of the thirty chapters are among the most inspiring records of travel that one can find. For the author is not a globe trotter but out for serious business and because of his years of residence in the region knows his material. True there are some minor errors. One might doubt whether the author is justified in the belief that the mountains of West China rival Mt. Everest in height; 21,000 feet is high enough! Or one might question his reference to the halcyon days of China and really wonder if there were any really halcyon days when everything was kept in a state of perfect repair; or his reference to the ancient roads that were 'blasted' (?) through the mountains, or the reference to Chengtu as the finest city of China (?) Where is Hang and Soo not to mention Pei or Nan or Han or Can or little old Shanghai itself.

We may also doubt the authors accuracy in ascribing the beginnings of the revolution that dethroned the Manchus, to his favorite Szechuen, anymore than we would share with him his prophecy that another dynasty must arise before China is delivered from her present troubles. Perhaps he would not have left some of these more glaring mistakes if he had more thoroughly revised the present issue and brought it down to date.

But like many another expert he is sometimes tempted to wander into fields not his own, often with disastrous results to his reputation. But as a traveller through West China's grand scenery in contact with the most human people in the world, and as a plant explorer Mr. Wilson perhaps has no rival.

A mere glance at some of the chapter titles and sub-titles would arouse the curiosity of anyone interested in the country:

Mountains and Rivers, Geology, Methods of Travel, Flora of Ichang, Forest and Crag, The Red Basin, The Chengtu Plain, The Ancient Kingdom of Pa, Land of the Sifan. Across the China-Tibetan Borderland, Through the Laolin, Tachienlu, Sacred Omei Shan.

There is no one who would not be interested in China's rich and varied resources described in the last ten chapters of the book. The first of these, chapter XXI describes "The Richest Temperate Flora in the World"; and this is no idle boast of the author, for here he is on safe ground. He is almost as much at home among the others: "The Principal Timber Trees", The best statement aside from Shaw's volume on this subject: "The Fruits", which tells of the world's great debt to China for many of the cultivated fruits, "The Chinese Materia Medica", "Agriculture" the backbone of the nation, "The More Important Plant Products" including wood oil, candle wax, varnish, silk, bamboo, with a statement regarding opium, (not brought up to date), sugar and of course a whole chapter devoted to "Tea" and its substitutes and which tells us as all Sinophiles believe that China grows the only drinkable tea in the world. And last, "Insect Whitewax," that product of a strange agricultural system.

Perhaps the only lack to some, would be that the chapters on "Sport" in the earlier edition are omitted. But in every other way this de luxe edition is far superior to the former two volume edition. The paper and type and binding are quite worthy of such an edition, while the more than sixty full page illustrations from the author's photographs are superb, and worth the price of the book; and if you have the price and love beautiful books, buy it; if you haven't the price, borrow it.

F. J. W.

Shanghai College, Feb. 11, 1930.

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51-534

Inspiration From The C. E. R. Struggle

BY REGINALD YOUNG (楊振宗)

(*China Critic, Feb. 6, 1930*)

Apart from the horrors inevitably associated with such a bloody conflict, the Russo-Chinese fight over the Chinese Eastern Railway has been a great revelation to China. It has brought to the surface what has remained submerged under the wave of crushing defeat which swept over China since her first contact with the West—namely—China's latent strength which once had enabled the Chinese to blaze their past history with the glory of great and far-reaching conquests.

Alone and unaided, Manchuria has received the brunt of the Soviets' attack. True it is, Manchuli was eventually lost, but it was lost only after a severe campaign of several months' duration—a campaign between one corner of the Chinese Republic and the whole of the Soviet nation. Besides Manchuria fought under the combined handicap caused by inferiority of its military equipment and the lack of reinforcement from the Central government. The Soviets, on the other hand, were well supplied with bombers and the latest in armament. Indeed, if Nanking was not occupied at the crucial time with the suppression of the insurgents who timed their rebellion to synchronize with the Soviet invasion, and could rush to Manchuria's assistance, the latter would be more than able to turn the table on the enemy.

Even as it is, Manchuria's performance has been splendid, much better than it was ever suspected of being capable. As one ponders over the stubborn resistance which Manchuria, alone and unaided, has been able to put up against the whole Soviet nation, one cannot help thinking what a formdiable enemy China could be if she chose to present a united front against all foreign aggression. Considering the immensity of her domain, the tremendous resources she has at her finger tips, and the millions of her nationals who are willing to give their lives for her, China could, if she would, make her sovereignty felt even in the remotest corner of the earth.

Unfortunately today, China is far from what she might be. Unequal treaties, which no self-respecting nation would think of imposing upon another, still hold her in bondage and hinder the rehabilitation work she is carrying on within her border. Foreign economic pressure cripples her finance, and foreign interference plays havoc with her administration. To such an extent has she been taken advantage of that it is no exaggeration to say that she has to wait, more or less, on the pleasure of the Powers for the realization of her just and natural aspirations.

But as before stated, Manchuria's splendid performance in the tussle with the Soviets has revealed to the Chinese, though on a small scale, the latent strength which yesterday has made it possible for them to lead the world and which, if properly applied, will enable them to throw off the foreign yoke today. If anything is indeed needed, it is this revelation that will make the Chinese conscious of their capabilities and help them to revive their long lost selfconfidence which repeated defeat had destroyed and without which China will never go far as a nation.

With the revival of her self-confidence, China's old nationalism will also flare up. With her nationalism to furnish the driving force from within, and with same reinforced from without by the natural attributes which she possesses for the building of a great nation, nothing in the world will be too stupendous for China to accomplish once she gets started. Through her nationalism, not only will China regain her sovereignty, but on the wings of it she will soar higher in all her achievements than the West has ever done in the heyday of its progress.

Japanese Banks and Merchants' Still Worried about Loans to China

Further to the *Shimbun Rengo* dispatch published in *The Review* last week in which it was stated that representatives of the Okura, Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms, and others interested in loans to China, had assembled to discuss the matter and had sought an understanding with the Japanese Foreign office to take up the question of the overdue unsecured loans to China and that "it would appear that the Japanese Foreign Office had consented to take up the question of the loans together with the revision of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty," a further *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo dated February 15 stated that the question of devising practical means for the readjustment of these loans had received a thorough discussion at a general conference of the representatives of the above-mentioned firms and others interested in the loans and that it was expected that final agreement on the question would be reached towards the end of the month.

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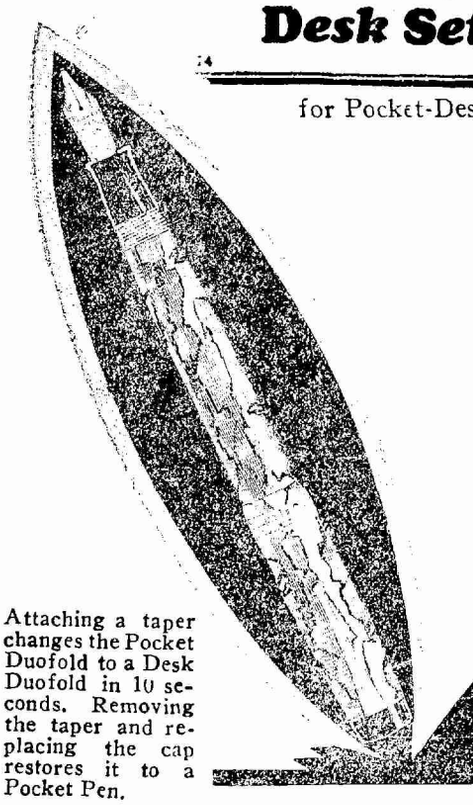

Attaching a taper changes the Pocket Duofold to a Desk Duofold in 10 seconds. Removing the taper and replacing the cap restores it to a Pocket Pen.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The National Opium Suppression Committee announces preparations for launching a nation-wide campaign against opium smoking in the early spring.—Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, goes to Foochow to investigate the recent political difficulties there in order to settle the dispute.—The Executive Yuan instructs all Ministries and Committees to compile detailed reports on their work since the 3rd National Congress for submission to the 3rd plenary session of the C. E. C.—Dr. C. T. Wang and M. Hnizdo sign the new Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty of Amity.—The Heilungkiang Government grants cash awards of from $1,000 to $3,000 to officers of the 15th and 17th brigades for their services in defending Manchuli against Soviet invasions.—Gen. Fong Peng-jen, personal representative of Chiang Kai-shek at Peiping, arrives to report on the northern political and military situation.

Friday, Feb. 14.—A set of regulations governing the organization and functions of the Special Municipal Bank of Greater Shanghai is promulgated by the Special Municipality.—Part of the embankment of the Yellow River near Litsing and Wuchiatan, in northern Shantung, collapses due to the thawing of ice.—The general principles governing the organization of the Party History Compilation Committee passed.—All ministries asked to send representatives to discuss measures for the detection of opium smuggling on ships entering coastal or river ports.—All party, Government employes and students ordered henceforth to wear the Chungshan uniform made of native cloth as their daily apparel.—The latest census report places the population of Peiping at 1,277,000 of whom 780,644 are males.—National Board of Health conference ends.—Yeh Tsu-chang, director of the Central Party publicity department, warns against the dissemination of fallacious statements on the present situation.

Saturday, Feb. 15.—The Executive Yuan announces that, according to a recent decision of the Judicial Yuan, any Chinese purchasing pari-mutuel tickets on greyhound or horse races may be charged under the Criminal Code Law.—National Food Control Committee recommends postponement of lifting the embargo on exportation of flour.—Gen. Chang Tseng's Fukien forces ordered to Fukien-Kwangtung border for bandit suppression.—Chiang Kai-shek issues statement in connection with the recent telegram from Yen Hsi-shan, who urged their joint retirement.—Vice-minister of Agriculture and Mining Chen Yoh arrives in Shanghai to discuss with industrial leaders the organization of a factory for manufacturing chemical fertilizers.—Koo Ying-fen, political official of the National Government, returns to Nanking after an inspection trip in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Sunday, Feb. 16.—Peiping military authorities start extra enforcement of measures to guard against attempts of trouble-makers to create disturbances.—Ministry of Interior orders a special water police headquarters established on Lake Taihu for the suppression of pirates.—Mo Teh-hui, director of the C.E.R. and delegate to the Sino-Soviet conference at Moscow departs from Nanking to Shenyang.—Germany consents to continue to protect Chinese interests in Russia pending reopening of the Chinese Embassy and Consulates in Soviet Russia.

Monday, Feb. 17.—The Pao Cheng Cotton Mill at Tientsin voluntarily reduces working hours from 12 to 8 hours a day.—The Reconstruction Department of Chekiang announces that construction will start shortly on a railway bridge across the Chientang River.—Chiang Kai-shek issues a manifesto differentiating between rebellion and internal strife.—Thirteen outlying districts of Liaoning Province are demarcated as a reclamation area for colonization by famine refugees arriving at Shenyang.—The preparatory office of the Great Northern Port announces a scheme for building four railways connecting the projected port with the Government Railways in Manchuria and North China.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.—A decision is made to start a commercial air service between Chengtu and Kweiyang.—Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan of Shantung pledges unconditional support and obedience to the Central Government during the present crisis.—The sale of any original manuscript of the writings

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of JOHN W. BRADLEY, Deceased

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Estate No. 711
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. BRADLEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 15th 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. MAXCY SMITH,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
6th Floor,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
January 28, 1930.

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of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to foreigners is made punishable by the Government.—The Native Products Association advocates appropriations from the Central Treasury to reopen the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.—Ranking officials of the Ministry of Judicial Administration meet to decide on the reorganization of the new District Cour.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Ceremony of installing Gen. Ho Chen-chun, chairman, and other members of the provincial government of Hupeh held at Hankow.—Telegrams received at Nanking from high provincial officials urging that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan be appropriately reprimanded.—Committee for the reorganization of commercial organizations in Shanghai sends a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek urging preservation of peace throughout the country.

Why Kuomintang Ordered Ban on "Peking and Tientsin Times"

Chu Feng-wei, secretary of the propaganda department of the Tientsin branch of the Kuomintang, recently published an article in the Tientsin *Republican Daily News* explaining the reasons for ordering the mail ban on the British newspaper, *Peking and Tientsin Times*. Mr. Chu's article stated that the Tientsin foreign concessions are places of refuge for Chinese criminals, opium smokers, etc., against whom the Chinese authorities are prevented from taking action owing to the opposition of the foreign consular authorities. A certain Japanese hotel in Tientsin, allegedly a headquarters for opium smokers, was mentioned, it being stated that a police raid on this establishment had netted 120 opium smokers, but that after the raid, the foreign authorities permitted the hotel to again reopen and resume its previous practices. Mr. Chu also alleged that it was a practice of the police authorities in the foreign settlements to accept graft from such establishments. He said that the recent mandate of the National Government, announcing an abolition of exterritoriality, had been issued for the purpose of ending the abuses in the concessions, but that the editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, H. G. W. Woodhead, had published editorials opposing abolition of exterritoriality and attacking the Kuomintang. Nothing was said in Mr. Chu's article regarding Mr. Woodhead's allegations that the Kuomintang had charged certain foreign missionaries with protecting illicit drug dealers, which the British editor had charged was a "Vile Slander."

Indian Patriots Continue Campaign of Non-Resistance

A recent *Reuter* telegram from Allahabad stated that the Indian salt monopoly would probably be the first object of attack by Mahatma Ghandi's followers in their campaign of "passive resistance", as a means to secure concessions from the British government. This campaign has been authorized by the All-India National Congress, the working committee of which has also authorized disciplinary action against Indian congressmen who have not resigned from the Legislature in accordance with the decision of the Congress, or who sought re-election after resignation. In connection with the salt monopoly campaign, Mr. Ghandi's agents, including the daughter of the late Admiral Sir Edmund Slade, are stated to have proceeded to the Indian salt mines factories so as to have first-hand information to serve as the basis for their campaign.

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Sacramento, California, stated that a branch of the India National Congress had been established there with the aim of enlisting the sympathy of thousands of Indians on the Pacific Coast in India's efforts to win her independence. The organization was also declared to be working to establish better relations and a finer understanding between the people of the United States and India.

First Hydroplane Manufactured in China Undergoes Tests Here

Test flights of China's first home-made hydroplane, the *Huitiao* took place last Sunday with Col. Shen Teh-yung, director of the local aviation bureau of the Ministry of Navy, personally piloting.

After an hour's test Col. Shen is said to have declared that the test was more satisfactory than was expected. The *Haitiao* was manufactured in the airplane factory at Foochow

Yang Pao-ling Will Direct Haiho Improvement Work

The most important step since the establishment of the Haiho Improvement Commission in August last year toward getting down to concrete plans was taken by the commission at its last meeting at Peiping on February 8 and 9, according to a news story published in the *North China Star* on February 13.

At the meeting the question of responsibility for the carrying out of the engineering works, which had been repeatedly shelved, was discussed and it was definitely decided that Yang Pao-ling, one of the foremost hydraulic engineers in China today, should be given full authority to direct operations.

Mr. Yang, in accepting the responsibility, said that he did so willingly, but declared that he should not be held responsible if the authorities were unable to secure the necessary lands at locations where the engineers had decided to cut channels and to build dykes and regulating works, nor if there were any delays due to funds not being supplied in time.

Since the establishment of the commission, approximately $110,000 have been expended and practically nothing accomplished. The details were in charge of so many different persons that nobody was willing to take full responsibility for actual operations. This question was brought up many times at previous meetings, but due to internal politics nothing had been accomplished.

Mr. Yang has already mapped out plans, it is said, and started to put them in operation on his return to Tientsin on February 10. The matter of the loan is still being discussed with the banks.

The plans of the commission call for a total expenditure of $3,460,000, to be spent as follows:

Rdairs to Pei Yun Ho dykes, $200,000; repairs to Yung Ting Ho dykes, $135,000; new channel, $280,000; regulator, $180,000; sluice, $160,000; navigation lock, $150,000; railway bridge and raising of railway tracks, $205,000; new dyke for settling basin, $650,000; weir for Hsin Kai Ho, $100.000; regulating works for the Ching Chung Ho, $200,000; improvement to the Ching Chung Ho, $400,000; drainage channels, $100,000; surveys and miscellaneous, $190,000; administration, $600,000.

It is expected that the work will be completed by the end of June, 1931.

Yang Pao-lin, under whose direction this and many other difficult engineering problems in China have been tackled, was a former student at Cornell University and a graduate in civil engineering at Purdue University. His career as an engineering authority in China started in 1912 when he was sent to survey the Huai districts. Following the great flood in North China in 1917 he was selected as principal technical assistant and was made a member of the commission for the improvement of river systems in 1918.

In 1921 Mr. Yang was delegated to study the Yangtze River and the same year submitted a joint report with Messrs. Palmer and Heidenstam which led to the formation of the Yangtze River commission. In 1924 he was made acting chief engineer of the Chihli River Commission and the following year was engineer-in-charge of repairs of the Tung Tine Ho breaches, for which work he was highly commended, having completed the work at a figure of about one-fifth of the estimated cost.

John Earl Baker Appointed Adviser to Ministry of Railways

A *Reuter* dispatch from Nanking on February 18 announced that Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, has just completed arrangements for the appointment of John Earl Baker as adviser to the Ministry of Railways. Mr. Baker was in charge of the American Red Cross relief work in China from 1920 to 1921 and later executive secretary of the American Advisory Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peiping.

At the request of the American Advisory Committee and on the personal solicitation of Grover Clark on behalf of the China International Famine Relief Commission, Sun Fo has consented to relieve Mr. Baker of his duties in the Ministry of Railways for six months so that he can direct relief operations for the famine commission for 1930. During that time Mr. Baker's salary will be paid by the railways as the Ministry's contribution toward the work. Mr. Baker's contract is for three years.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of CHARLTON BRISTOL PERKINS Deceased

Cause No. 3251
Estate No. 714
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Charlton Bristol Perkins, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 1st 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

NELLIE D. PERKINS
c/o Nelson E. Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China,
January 28, 1930.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of THOMAS GLEN McMARTIN Deceased

Cause No. 3252
Estate No. 715
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Glen McMartin, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 1st 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the some in due course to the undersigned.

Mrs. ROSE B. McMARTIN
c/o Nelson E. Lurton
141 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.
January 28, 1930.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 AVENUE EDWARD VII *SHANGHAI*

P. S. Hopkins Resigns From Socony to Head Power Company

Announcement was made last Tuesday that P. S. Hopkins is resigning as general manager of the Standard Oil Co. of New York (North China division) to take charge of the interests of the American and Foreign Power Co. in China, which position carries with it the presidency and chairmanship of the advisory board of the Shanghai Power Co., a subsidiary. His resignation will become effective March 1, on which date he will also assume his new responsibilities.

While a comparatively young man, Mr. Hopkins has had a long and distinguished career in China. He was born in Peiping, a son of Dr. N. S. Hopkins of Boston, Mass. and lived in China for the first 15 years of his life. He was educated in the United States, being graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree of B.S. in Mining Engineering. After graduation he was interested in mining and oil production in the United States and Canada. He returned to China in 1915 with the Standard Oil Co. and has been associated with the company since.

Mr. P. S. Hopkins

Mr. Hopkins has had a long and intimate acquaintance with China, gained through years of extensive travel and residence in the provinces. As chief executive of the Socony in China his control of the company has been characterized by an unwavering belief in the great future of China. This close sympathy with and confidence in the future of the country brings to the electrical industry vision and understanding which should go far in advancing the economic development of China.

C. S. Taylor, who has been directing the affairs of the Shanghai Power Co. since the departure of T. H. U. Aldridge for England, will continue as vice-president and general manager of the Shanghai Power Co. in charge of operations.

After March 1 the affairs of the Standard Oil Co. for North China will be placed under the direction of F. J. Twogood and R. J. Corbett, who have been named assistant general managers. The announcement of their promotion was made simultaneously with that of Mr. Hopkins' resignation.

Attempt Made on Life of Mayor Chang of Greater Shanghai

An attempt was made on the life of Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, on the night of February 18 while the Mayor was in Foochow attempting to smooth over the political situation there, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from the southern port.

The Mayor's motor car was fired on, one bullet striking his adjutant, Capt. Li, who is near death at the Japanese Hospital. The Mayor was not in the car at the time. One of the would-be assassins was wounded and taken prisoner, but refused to give information regarding the plot.

China Realty Co. Pays 45 Percent Dividend

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the China Realty Co. held in Shanghai February 10, a final dividend of 35 percent was approved, making a total dividend for the year 1929 of 45 per cent. The net revenue of the company in 1929 was Tls. 343,672.12, being more than double that of the previous year. The total amount of business done in 1929 was Tls. 17,144,330, from which was deducted Tls. 1,441,400, which covered property sold and mortgages negotiated (also properties bought and sold by the company for its own account). Mortgages to a total of Tls. 8,578,400 were handled during the year.

Gunmen Kill Two Left Wing Members in Frenchtown

One of the most sensational murders in months, both from the standpoint of the importance of the victims and the perfection with which the plot was executed, was committed in the French Concession at 314 Route Cardinal Mercier about 11.30 Tuesday night.

Wong Loh-ping, former councillor of the Central Executive Committee and a prominent member of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and Pan Te-chien, a graduate of the Whampoa Military Academy and also a Left Wing member, together with a house coolie and an unknown Chinese, were the victims of the murder. They were shot to death by a gang of seven men, who entered the premises, made their way into the house by a nicely laid plot and proceeded to convert the house into a miniature slaughter-house. Two other persons, one a watchman at the gate and the other a friend of Mr. Wong's, Tsao Ting by name, are at the point of death as a result of the affair.

Immediately following the shooting, Soo Yu-shi, a school teacher, in whose house the shooting took place and who was on the second floor of the premises at the time, reported the matter to the French police, who are working on the case. However, it is believed that the assassins have made a clean getaway as no clues to their identity were left except that Mr. Soo saw them as they were going down the stairs. He could give no description beyond the fact that they were dressed in long gowns of the usual type worn by most all Chinese.

The police, through a process of deduction, believe that the seven men came to the premises and were admitted by the watchman. Their first move was to shoot the watchman. Four of them stood watch at the gate while the other three entered. Stationing one of the three at the head of the stairs to cut off any outside help or escape, two of the murderers then went into the room in which Mr. Wong and two of his friends were talking and opened fire. After the murder the gang slipped away as quietly as they had entered without arousing the suspicion of the police. The unknown who was killed was shot some 50 yards from the premises.

The house was not the home of Wong Loh-ping, but is believed to have been a secret rendezvous. It is described as a communication office. One report says that on the night of the murder there was to have been a secret meeting held, but the assassins arrived too early to catch other persons who were expected to be in attendance.

Charges and Counter-Charges Made in China Merchants Case

Charges and counter-charges are now being made in the Provisional Court by Chao Ti-chao, government-appointed commissioner for the reorganization of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and Marquis W. H. Li, general manager of the company, following the action of Mr. Chao in bringing criminal charges against Marquis Li.

In his petition, Mr. Chao charges Marquis Li with misappropriation of the company's funds, hindrance to the Government's delegation by withholding certain documents and with bringing the management into disrepute by issuing a circular telegram.

Through his attorneys, Messrs. M. S. Tang, S. Y. Lee and C. H. Lee, the Marquis immediately answered the allegations by filing counter-charges in the Provisional Court in which he also alleges misappropriation on the part of Mr. Chao and further accuses him of keeping on the company's payroll men who do no work. He also alleges that Mr. Chao overstepped the scope of his power. He also declares that Mr. Chao, being an appointee of the Government, should receive extra punishment for his criminal offenses.

Prof. H. F. Quigley Making Study of Japanese Govt.

Dr. H. F. Quigley, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, who is now in Japan making an investigation on behalf of the Guggenheim Foundation, delivered an address before the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo on Feb. 14, wherein he stated that his purpose in visiting Japan was to write a text-book dealing with Japanese governmental methods. He stated that when his first course dealing with Far Eastern governments was started at the University of Minnesota, that only two students were enrolled. Now the average number is from 35 to 40. Dr. Quigley expressed the hope that his book dealing with the Japanese Government would be used as a text in various colleges and universities of the United States.

New York Bond Market

Saturday, February 20, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx. Yield%
The National City Bank of N.Y.	Stock	250	——
American I. G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debentures	5½ % May 1, 1949	101¼	5.39
City of Antwerp	5 Dec. 1, 1958	95⅝	5.30
Argentine Government...	6 May 1, 1960	97½	6.18
U. S. of Brazil	6½ Oct. 15, 1957	76¾	8.73
Canadian National R'ly Co.	5 Oct. 1, 1969	101	4.94
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 July 1, 1953	73	8.72
Chile Government.....	6 Sept. 1, 1961	90	6.77
Republic of Costa Rica...	7½ Sept. 1, 1949	98	7.70
Cuba Northern Railway..	5½ June 1, 1942	68	10.05
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co	7½ Nov. 1, 1944	39	——
Republic of Finland	5½ Feb. 1, 1958	86½	6.56
German Central Bank for Agricultlure	6 Apr. 15, 1938	89¼	7.83
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 Oct. 15, 1960	83	7.42
German General Elec. Co.	6 May 1, 1948	93⅜	6.64
Great Consolidrted Electric Power Co. (Japan)....	7 Aug. 1, 1944	99⅞	7.01
Greek Government	6 Feb. 1, 1968	86¾	7.00
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6 Aug. 1, 1948	86¼	7.37
Kingdom of Italy.....	7 Dec. 1, 1951	99	7.09
Japanese Government....	6½ Feb. 1, 1954	103¾	6.20
Japonese „ (large)	4 Jan. 1, 1931	95⅛	7.92
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv. Bond (ex. wets.)	6 July 1, 1954	81½	7.69
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½ Sept. 1, 1959	75	8.91
Mortgage Bank of Chile..	6 Apr. 30, 1961	87¾	6.97
National Hotel of Cuba..	6 Sept. 1, 1959	85	7.24
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co	6½ Jan. 1, 1941	92	7.59
Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Corp.....	5½ Nov. 1, 1957	92⅜	6.08
Oriental Development Co.	5½ Nov. 1, 1958	89	6.34
Republic of Panama	5 May 15, 1963	91	5.60
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse Co.	6 Aug. 1, 1949	98	6.18
Republic of Peru.....	6 Dec. 1, 1960	76	8.13
Rhine-Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 Aug. 1, 1953	92⅝	6.64
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6 June 1, 1968	70	8.71
Savoy Plaza Crop.	5½ Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½ May 1, 1951	91	7.34
Saxon State Mortgage Inst.	6½ Dec. 1, 1946	92½	7.28
Taxes Corp. Conv. Debs.	5 Oct. 1, 1944	101½	4.86
Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd., (Japan)	7 Nov. 15, 1955	101¼	6.87
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6 June 15, 1953	90	6.86
Ujigawa Electric Power Co., Ltd., (Japan)	7 Mar. 15, 1945	100	7.00
City of Vienna.....	6 Nov. 1, 1952	86½	7.21
City of Yokohama.....	6 Dec. 1, 1961	96	6.29
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6 Cum. Pfd. Stock.	68	8.82
Anaconda Copper Mining „	Common Stock	72½	——
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co.	Common Stock	116¾	——
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 First Pfd. Stk. &	Common Stock	90	per unit
Belgian National Railway Participating. Pfd. Stock	6 (Amn Shares)	82¾	7.25
Cannon Mills Co. ($2.80 Dividend per annum)..	Common Stock	31¾	——
George A. Fuller Co. Cum. & Pcptg. Prior	6 Pfd. Stock	88	6.82
General Mills, Inc.	6 Cum. Pfd. Stock.	94	6.38
General Mills, Inc. (3 Dividend per annum.)	Common Stock	50½	——
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	42½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp...	4 Conv. Pfd. Stock	87	5.00
The Kendalll Co. Cum. &	6 Pfd. Stock	83	7.23
Missouri - Kansas - Texas R. R. Co.	7 Cum. Pfd. Stock	106½	6.57
Mohawk Carpet Mills.($2.50 Dividend per annum)..	Common Stock	34½	——
Oliver Farm Equipment Co.	6 Prior Pfd. Stock	87	6.90
Oliver Farm Equipment Co.	7 Common Stock	21½	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corporation	7 Cum. Pfd. Stock.	Mutilated	
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	83⅞	——
Pirelli Co. of Italy (American Share)	Common Stock	49⅝	——
Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. Non-cum.	7 Pfd. Stock	100	7.00
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	Common Stock	31⅞	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6 Pfd. Stock	63	4.76
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	50⅝	——
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	185¼	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 19th February, 1930.

Silver:—On the 13th inst. the price of spot silver was 20⅛d. and for 2 months forward 20⅛d, next day was raised to 20⅜d. on the 15th inst. relapsed to 20 3/16d. and 20 1/16d., on the 17th inst. further declined to 20d. and 19⅞d., on the 18th remained unchanged, and this morning is 20 3/16d. and 20d China is reported as having both bought and sold, with India an occasional small buyer; no special feature. Chinese officially have arranged meetings this week with prominent Bankers and local business men to discuss the silver situation, which menaces both Governmental and business finances. These meetings did not reach further than an exchange of opinions. Rumors have been current that an embargo on Silver is being considered in official circles, but we can hardly believe that such a measure can be seriously entertained.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 13th inst. was 1/11⅛d. altered next day to 1/11¼d. and lowered on the 17th inst. to 1/11⅛d.

The situation, and the market can be described as erratic and uncertain. Variations of a minor character occur all and every day, and exact position from morning to afternoon is sometimes difficult to ascertain.

The week opened on the 13th inst. with T/T on London at 1/11 1/16d., on New York G. $ 48¼: Yen Cross rate 49 1/16: Yen 101⅜: 4 m/st Credits 2/0½d: Gold Bar 487: At the close of the day the market had become steadier, and next morning opened firm with 2/0⅝d. and G. $ 49⅛ obtainable by merchants, the Gold Bar being around 479/480. On the 15th inst. rates were easier at 1/11 3/16d. and G. $ 48⅞. On the 17th inst. however, the market was erratic, opening at 1/11 3/16d. and G. $ 47⅞. These low rates did not last long, and at the close of the day merchants could obtain 1/11 7/16d. and G. $ 48⅜ for near delivery. Interbank business was done at 2/0d. for April. On the 18th a quiet but steady market prevailed, with no special feature, and only a small business put through. Today conditions are slightly changed as an easier tendency developed during the morning, and we quote at closing:—T/T on London 1/11 3/16d, T/T on New York 48⅜, 4 m/st Credits 2/0 5/16d., Yen 102, Gold Bar 489.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 111,791,000 an increase of Tls. 432,000.

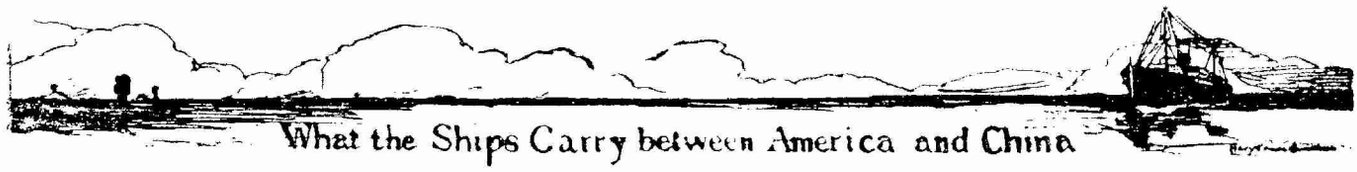
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 141,960,000 an increase of $ 1,000,000.

Estimated value Tls.214,002,000 as against Tls.155,379,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for January	Thursday Feb. 13	Saturday Feb. 14	Friday Feb. 15	Monday Feb. 17	Tuesday Feb. 18	Wed. Feb. 19
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	2/0.196	1/11½	1/11¾	1/11	1/11½	1/11½	1/11½
D/Dfts „	—	1/11 9/16	1/11 13/16	1/11 13/16	1/11 9/16	1/11 9/16	1/11 9/16
4 m/s „	—	1/11 11/16	1/11 15/16	1/11 15/16	1/11 11/16	1/11 11/16	1/11½
T/T India	134.707	131	132½	132½	131	131	131
T/T France	1,248.522	1215	1228	1228	1216	1216	1216
T/T On N.Y. Demand /	49 098	47⅝ 47⅝	48⅛ 48¼	48⅛ 48¼	47⅝ 47¾	47⅝ 47¾	47⅝ 47¾
T/T Hamburg R. M.		199½	201	201½	199½	199½	199½
T/T H'kong	80.859	79½nom.	79½nom.	79½nom.	79½nom.	79½nom.	80
T/T Japan	100.120	103¼	102¼	102¼	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜
T/T Batavia	122.120	118½	119¾	119¾	118½	118½	118½
T/T Straits	115.391	118¼	117	117	118¼	118¼	118¼
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/1.533	2/0¾	2/1	2/1	2/0¾	2/0¾	2/0¾
4 m/s „ D/P	—	2/0⅞	2/1⅛	2/1⅛	2/0⅞	2/0⅞	2/0⅞
6 m/s „ B/L Cred D/A	2/1.889	2/1 1/16	2/1 5/16	2/1 5/16	2/1 1/16	2/1 1/16	2/1 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,329.783	1295	1310	1310	1295	1295	1295
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	52.837	51	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	50¾
4 m/s „ Doc.	—	51½	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼	51¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	20¼	20⅜	20 1/16	20	20	20 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.43⅜	G.$.43⅞	G.$ 43¾	G.$.43⅜	G.$.43⅝	G.$.43⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls.10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 483.70	Tls. 480.20	Tls. 438.90	Tls. 486.30	Tls. 487.10	Tls. 487.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls.100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.58	71.8125	71.825	71.8375	71.875	71.90
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount:	4½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.25
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.85 31/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5⅞
„ 4 „	4%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6 1/16
„ 6 „	4%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0¼



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Feb. Customs Rate Tls. 1.71 equal Gold $1

SHELTON, January 4.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Manufactured	Sup.ft.	524,463
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1

TAIYIN, January 4.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Muslins, White	Pcs.	113
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	975
Glucose	,,	378
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	381
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	520
Soda, Caustic	,,	3,108
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,837
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	1,151
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	1,998

MONTREAL MARU, January 6.
(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.100 Pls.	731
Hides, Cow	,,	86
Sulphur Black	,,	1,697
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	8,579
Cigarettes	Mille	2,200

PRESIDENT POLK, January 6.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Cambrics, White	Yds.	4,728
Cotton Embroidery	Pls.	8
Aluminium Sheets	,,	36
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	24
Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	809
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	300
Canned Asparagus	,,	23
Canned Awabi	,,	10
Canned Fruits	,,	15
Grease	,,	294
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	517
Leather, Calf	,,	3
Leather, Sole	,,	15
Macaroni	,,	30
Oranges, Fresh	,,	29
Paper, Writing	,,	12
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2,961
Ink, Printing	,,	68
Shrimps, Dried	,,	25
Sulphur, Black	,,	577
Wax, Paraffin	,,	168
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	6
Motor Passenger Vehicle	,,	2
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	828
Files	Doz.	300
Cigars	Mille	4
Cigarettes	Mille	56
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs 93	Hk.Tls.	21,181
Machinery	,,	108,770
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	7,929

IKOMA MARU, January 7.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.100 Pls.	349
Steel, Galvanized: Wire	,,	553

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Jan. 10.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	216,576

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm — Feb. 19. — Business Done 3,795,310 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Mon. Feb. 17	Tues. Feb. 18
34	20	Adams Express	32¾	34¼
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	273	273
110	23	Allied Power & Light	50¼	50½
184½	86	American Can	142½	143½
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	99⅝	98⅞
130¼	62	American Smelting	73	72
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	232¼	236
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	240	237¼
199	50	American Water Works	105⅜	106½
140	67¼	Anaconda Copper	74⅛	72¾
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	39	38¾
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	117¾	117⅛
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	101¼	102
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	30½	30
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	216	215
72	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	74⅞	74⅜
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	123	123
135	26	Chrysler	39	37⅞
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	32¼	32⅝
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	92⅛	92⅜
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	29⅛	30
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	31	31¾
185¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	120⅝	119⅞
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	19⅞	20⅛
126⅜	70	Corn Products	96⅜	97
82¼	20⅛	Coty, Inc.	29¼	30
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	10⅞	10⅞
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	35½	35⅜
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	128¾	130⅜
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	209¾	207½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	100¼	100½
93½	41½	Erie Railway	61¾	62
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	28⅜	29¼
88¼	55¼	General Electric (New)	75⅝	75¼
81¾	35	General Food	52½	52¾
91¼	33½	General Motors	43⅝	43¼
126½	70	General Railway Signal	95½	94⅜
82	31½	Gold Dust	43¼	43⅜
105¾	38⅛	Goodrich Rubber	48⅝	47⅝
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	82½	81¾
102⅜	43	Granby	56	55
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	97⅜	96¼
102¾	48	International Cement	59¼	58¼
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	6¾	7¼
142	65	International Harvester	92⅜	94⅝
59½	23	,, Hydro-Electric "A"	40⅞	44⅛
72¾	25	International Nickel	37	37⅜
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	51	51¾
14¼	4¼	International Products (Com)	Unq	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	70⅛	72⅜
242¾	90	Johns Manville	138	138½
104⅞	49⅜	Kennecott Copper	57⅞	56¾
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	103	103⅝
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	97½	98
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	82½	81
24	11½	Madison Square Garden	14	Unq
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	92	92
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	44⅞	44⅛
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper	28⅝	28¼
256½	160	New York Central	190⅜	189½
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	93⅝	93⅜
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	89⅜	90½
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	18½	18½
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	65	65
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	83⅝	84⅜
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	15¾	15¾
47	24¼	Phillips Petroleum	29⅝	30⅛
137¾	54	Public Service of New Jersey	92⅜	Mutl.
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	43¼	45¼
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	54⅞	55
181	80	Sears Roebuck	91⅝	90¼
31¾	19	Shell Union	21⅜	21¾
188	59½	Simmons Company	74⅞	73¼
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	62⅛	64⅛
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	123¼	123⅝
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	123	122½
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	59⅞	59⅜
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	31⅞	31⅞
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	51⅝	51
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	63	62¾
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	78¼	78⅜
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	45⅞	46⅛
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	93	93½
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	Unq	Unq
162	31	United Aircraft & Transport	51⅞	52
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	Unq
119½	50½	U.S. Realty & Improvement	61¼?	66⅞
261¾	150	United States Steel	186⅞	187½
116½	37½	Vanadium	70⅜	70
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	173⅛	177½
		Call Money	Unq	4½

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The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in., of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

Owing to the heavy expense of publication, it is necessary to know as far as possible, how many copies will be desired by the public, hence this offer of a reduced price to advance subscribers of $10 a copy, the price after publication being $12, (Chinese Currency).

Please fill out the attached form and mail immediately.

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WHO'S WHO IN CHINA
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Shanghai,.....1930.

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NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—.....*
.....
.....

51-542

TIENTSIN PUKOW RAILWAY

PEIPING (PEKING-PUKOW) THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

Commencing from 10th. December 1928 and until further notice, the above Through Express Trains Nos. 101 and 102 will run twice a week between Pukow and Peiping Via Hsuchowfu and Chengchow. Up Train leaving Pukow at 5.30 p.m. every Monday and Thursday arriving Peiping on 6.35 p.m. every Wednesday and Saturday and Down Train leaving at 7.00 a.m. every Monday and Friday arriving Pukow at 10.49 a.m. every Wednesday and Sunday.

A Ferry Service across the Yangtse is provided for passengers to and from the Shanghai Nanking Line in connection with the Through Express Trains.

Each train has First, Second and Third class cars, Drawing Room, Dining and Sleeping cars with all modern conveniences in order to meet the demands of the travelling public.

Meals and refreshments are obtainable on the train at any hour.

Every effort is being made to improve this train service by the T. P. R. Admintstration in co-operation with Hankow-Peiping and Lung-hai Lines.

Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

Third class tickets are not booked on home line

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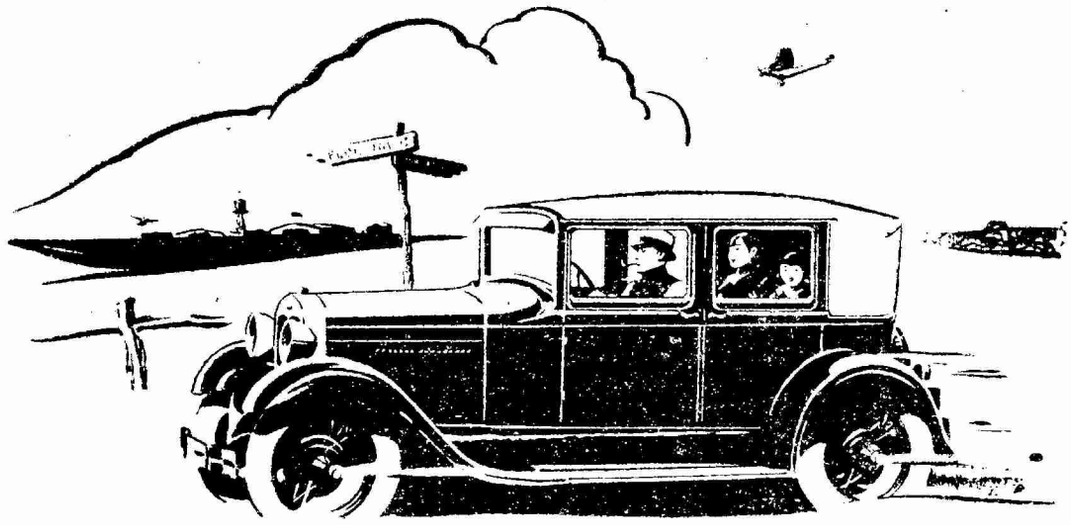

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